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## Harbord Describes Development of General Staff—Page 686

# ARMY GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR



# NAVY AND VOLUNTEER FORCES

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### The New Housing Program for the Army

THE new housing program which will be made possible by the recent legislation enacted by Congress providing for the use of the proceeds of the sale of the surplus real estate of the War Department for the construction of quarters for the Army, will present many new problems to the Quartermaster General of the Army. It is understood that the Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps, of which Brig. Gen. A. C. Dalton is the Chief, has had under consideration for some time a proposed method of carrying on the construction activities of the Army which will have some new and important features that should be of interest to the Service at large. In the construction of new buildings including quarters for officers and enlisted men, administration buildings, hospitals, post exchanges, and other types necessary in the Army Posts, it is proposed to depart from the standard types heretofore adopted and used more or less indiscriminately in the various sections of the country.

In the past the practice has been to design, and prepare the plans in detail, in the office of the Quartermaster General, of all the buildings to be constructed in Army Posts throughout the country. These standard designs, while economical in a measure, have not been always satisfactory, and it is also a question whether in the long run, the standard design is productive of real economy.

It is proposed to construct types of buildings in the Army Posts in the various sections of the country that will be similar in architecture to those prevailing in the community, and what is of more immediate interest to the people in the Service, suitable to the peculiar climatic conditions of that section. The prevailing commercial designs for homes in the South, for example, would be followed and the southern posts present attractive suburban sections with inviting homes for the people of the Army. Buildings in the North and West would resemble the suburban homes in those sections, and so on throughout the country.

Many of the buildings of a standard type and method of construction, while frequently cheap in one part of the country, are quite often more expensive in some other part. In asking for bids on Army structures, it is proposed to have plans submitted by architects and builders in the various sections of the country embodying the most improved designs and methods of construction. The plans submitted by the successful bidder will remain the property of the War Department. It is believed that this method should bring out a greater number of bidders and consequently greater competition, thus resulting in an appreciable reduction in cost, as bidders would be able to more economically build under their own plans and specifications than by attempting to follow the fixed standard prescribed by the War Department. Many of the standard types of buildings of the old Army Posts are neither attractive in their architecture, nor are they so grouped as to take advantage of the natural beauty and desirable features of their location.

The following out of this new plan, it is believed, would not only provide suitable and satisfactory quarters to officers and men of the Army, but will result in substantial, modern, and attractive types of buildings at the Army Posts at the lowest possible expense. The Army Posts should thus become attractive suburban additions to the cities or towns near which they are located. Not only will up-to-date and comfortable quarters be provided, but with the proper laying out of the grounds and grouping of buildings, there will be created real homes in the Army Posts in which all who live may take pride, and these favorable living conditions should add greatly to the contentment of the officers, and enlisted men, and their families, throughout the Army.

It has long been recognized that many of the standard types of buildings at the Army Posts, while substantial in construction, are not in keeping with the modern, attractive, buildings utilized for the same purposes in civil communities. Many of these are not adapted to the climatic conditions prevailing in that section of the country. The old frontier post plan has frequently been closely followed in some of the newer Army Posts, and it is proposed to depart as widely as possible from such plans as the requirements of the Military Service will permit. An excellent example of this proposed new departure is presented in the proposed layout and construction of the new McCook Aviation Field near Dayton, Ohio. That part of the field which will be devoted to the purely military activities, and which will embrace the administration building, shops, hangars, and other facilities of like character, will be constructed so as to best meet the military requirements. That part of the post in which will be located the quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, will be laid out so as to be in keeping with the best architectural and building plans in civil communities, with a view to having this section of the Army Post made an attractive suburban addition to the city of Dayton. The advice of capable architects, engineers, and builders in the local community is being sought in connection with this new McCook Field

(Continued on page 660)

### Air Legislation Moves to Final Form

By John Callan O'Laughlin

SLOWLY but surely the legislation establishing the relations of the Air Services with the Army and Navy is being fashioned into final shape.

The House Military Committee closed its hearings Mar. 9 when Hon. Dwight W. Morrow and Gen. James G. Harbord appeared before it and gave further arguments in support of the recommendations made by the President's Aircraft Board of which they were chairman and member, respectively. Both of these witnesses strengthened the views of the committee against a Department of National Defense and a separate Air Service. It is believed also they succeeded in impressing the committee with the advisability of discarding the plan for the revival of the Council of National Defense and substituting therefor a provision giving legal sanction to the Joint Army and Navy Board.

The tentative draft of a bill, in accordance with the principles voted by the committee at its meeting last week, is now receiving the attention of the committee. This draft, prepared by Congressman Morin, chairman of the committee, follows along the lines of the recommendations of the Morrow Board, and is practically identical with that favorably reported to the Senate by the Military Committee of that body. It provides for an "Air Corps" instead of an Air Service, for an additional Assistant Secretary of War, for three Brigadier Generals, for extra numbers, etc., just as the Morrow Board proposed, and also incorporates the Air program presented by Secretary Davis. This draft it is expected will be materially modified before the committee finishes its work.

Exactly when the committee will be able to make a report cannot be predicted, but it may be a week or it may be two weeks. In the meantime, numerous executive sessions will be held, and various proposals of members will be disposed of. In the end Chairman Morin is satisfied he will be able to present a bill to the House which will meet the compromise views of the great majority of the committee. It is not at all improbable that a minority report will be submitted in support of a Department of National Defense. In any case, it is expected a motion will be made during the debate on the bill on the floor of the House to substitute a single department for the committee's measure.

The opinion of the leaders of the House is well expressed by Congressman Madden, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He declared there should not be a Department of National Defense nor a separate Air Service; that provision should be made for the utilization of enlisted pilots; that there should be fixed the minimum proportion of non-commissioned officers to the maximum number of commissioned officers, and that opportunity should be given for enlisted pilots and non-commissioned officers, as they become qualified, to obtain commissions. Mr. Madden further is of the view that the program of procurement of additional planes should be based upon the estimate of a definite number of various types which can be produced by the facilities of the country, rather than upon the expenditure of a definite sum of money within a specified period of years.

Mr. Madden's thoughts undoubtedly will influence the character of legislation which will be enacted. The President continues to follow with great care the consideration of the entire air question by Congress. It is understood he is back of the Army air program submitted by Secretary Davis, and he is not apparently at this time pressing for a serious reduction of the Butler program for the Navy. The House Rules Committee has not yet set aside a day to hear Congressman Butler in advocacy of a rule for the consideration by the House of the program reported by his committee. Such a rule unquestionably will be granted, and Mr. Butler is confident the bill will be passed by a good majority. Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, has decided to delay action by his committee until the House shall have acted and the Senate shall have adopted the Wadsworth bill reported by the Senate Military Committee. The passage of the latter measure by the Senate will finally dispose of the question of a Department of National Defense or a separate Air Service, and make easier the task of the Naval Committee in getting through the bill it will report, which will be based also upon the Morrow Board recommendations.

To sum up the situation in Congress: There will be legislation, as desired by the President, based upon the Morrow Board's report, and providing five-year building programs as proposed by the House Naval Committee and by the Secretary of War.

# AS THE COUNTRY SEES OUR SERVICE PROBLEMS

## Army and Navy Decreases and Disarmament Engross Europe

THE press of Europe is devoting a great deal of attention to the subjects of Army and Navy decreases, inspired largely by the necessity of each country balancing its budgets and also by the agitation for disarmament. In connection with the discussion, attention is devoted to security, and security involves alliances designed to prevent Germany or any other possible enemy from harboring thoughts of revenge or conquest. The fate of the League of Nations is involved in the issue. Today, Europe is concerned by the proposal for the admission of Germany as a full fledged member of the Council of the League, and apprehension is expressed that all the good flowing from the Locarno treaties will be destroyed. France and Spain are involved in the Riffian War, France still has Syria on her hands, Lithuania and Poland are at odds over alleged Polish invasions of the former's frontier, and Soviet Russia casts a black shadow over all of Europe and Asia. China is engaged in civil war, much to the concern of all the nations having interests in that great territory.

Naturally, all the different angles of international relations are involved in the discussion of the strength of the Armies and Navies of the Old World. France is preparing, according to *Le Temps*, the semi-official organ of the French government, for a general reorganization of her army, and this paper presents the draft or a bill covering the subject.

Political and military considerations are set forth as the underlying causes necessitating a change in the existing organization of the army.

Among the former may be found the statement that "whatever hope there might be entertained on the efficacy of arbitration agreements between nations and on the proposals for the reduction of armaments, France would be remiss, considering the existing condition of affairs in the world, not to take steps to be ready to guarantee peace."

There is noted again "the necessity of carrying out the will of the electors who at the last elections proclaimed in no uncertain terms that active service with the colors be reduced from eighteen months to twelve."

The military considerations are based on the deficiencies observed in the training of troops, in the mobilization of reserve units, and in the reinforcement of the oversea theaters of operations, such as those in Morocco and Syria.

The plan as developed carries out the modern conception of national defense and contemplates eventual reduction of active service with the colors without impairing the defense of the nation. It aims: To secure in minimum time the military instruction of the individual and of units; to provide for the formation of reserve cadres; to insure strictly military training during the period of active service and reserve status; to industrialize the "Services" and the maintenance of reserves by co-ordinating the civil industries; and to organize effective and mobile reinforcing units for the defense of the oversea possessions of France.

In addition to fixing the general principles that will govern the peace and wartime organization of the army, the project describes in a general way the peacetime organization of the land forces, and of the high command; the policies affecting calling the men to the colors, and their training, and the preparation for mobilization. Corresponding wartime functions are also covered.

Two additional bills will be submitted very shortly to the Chamber. One fixing the detailed organization and strength of units and the other promulgating the regulations for recruiting. These two measures contain the detail execution of the general principles outlined in the bill under consideration.

An analysis of the many provisions incorporated in the Army reorganization bill submitted shows that for the Army of the United States corresponding provisions may be found in the National Defense Act and in the Field Service Regulations.

### British Army Not to be Reduced

The necessity of having to reorganize the British Army so as to bring the Army estimates within the amount allotted, thus insuring increased funds for the Air Force, appears to have passed for the present.

According to the *London Times*, the anticipated reductions of the fighting line will not be required. The administrative measures adopted to secure similar results and some slight decreases in some of the foreign garrisons will suffice to bring the military estimates within the amount contemplated. The Cardwell system of military organization, adopted after the war, will remain unimpaired. Explanation of the Cardwell system appears in the *Army Quarterly*, which describes it "as the system of the two linked battalions forming the one regiment and \* \* \* still considered the most suitable to our needs \* \* \* the home unit being the feeder of the foreign."

Legislative proposals affecting Army reorganization are not limited to British and French military establishments. According to the *Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette*, the Czechoslovak Minister for National Defense is endeavoring to amend the Defense Law of 1920, which provided for a reduction of the term of military service from 18 months to 14 months, the shorter service being compensated by the introduction of a system of preliminary training for youths before they reach military age.

### French View of Naval Bases

The importance of Naval Bases is the subject recently developed in an editorial published in *Le Temps* of Paris. "Surface craft or submarines are not sufficient to constitute a balanced Navy, well organized bases are also necessary."

Consequently "a maritime nation ought to foresee the organization of a system of bases to meet the needs of naval forces in different theaters of war." It recognizes the fact that England has set an excellent example in the development of this problem and urges imitating the British policy.

In reviewing the original conception and present efficiency of the existing British naval bases throughout the world, reference is made to the Singapore base "which seems to fill the most vital spot and to insure in the Pacific a liberty of action for England which she has heretofore lacked."

A survey of naval bases, including those owned by the British Empire, shows that not many fulfill the requirements now deemed necessary in a first class naval base.

That the United States is also interested in the solution of the problem is shown by the following statement: "It is estimated that more than \$40,000,000 is necessary to place Hawaii in a position to fulfill its strategic role \* \* \* through the development and defense of Pearl Harbor and neighboring islands. The Minister of Marine and Parliament are urged to improve the situation of the French bases by the adoption of a logical and progressive plan, strictly adhered to in its execution, as under existing conditions, it is impossible for a French fleet to proceed to the Far East without utilizing foreign bases."

While development of the British base at Singapore may be progressing with plans, we find in the *Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette* references to the closing out of dockyards at England in order to conform to the governmental policy of economy.

### Disarmament Is Impracticable

The prospective meeting at Geneva, on February 15, of the "Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference," and its subsequent postponement have been given a prominent place in the editorials of the French press. *Le Temps*, of Paris, in forecasting postponement of the meeting, advanced the opinion that "the problem of the reduction of armaments is too serious, too essential for the stability of international life, to permit its discussion without a careful preparation, without the adoption of all the necessary safeguards so that each government represented might assume its responsibilities with confidence."

Again \* \* \* "If the intention was simply to reduce the military strength of certain powers, nothing worthwhile or permanent will be accomplished to safeguard peace. The resulting situation would be more dangerous than that created by the present state of armaments."

The same paper in commenting on the fact that the meeting was postponed, states: "Those who from across the English Channel or the Atlantic are suspicious of French policies nursing evil designs, should not forget that it is the opposition of England that determined the failure of the Geneva protocol. Moreover, the United States has always refused to give any guarantees for the maintenance of peace."

The *Echo de Paris*, in discussing the postponement of the meeting, remarks: "This conference—even in a preparatory manner—cannot approach the question of eventual changes to be made in the Treaty of Versailles, with a view of bringing about disarmament."

The English point of view on the problem of disarmament is expressed as follows in the editorial pages of *The Army Quarterly*: "But although the agreements made at Locarno may come to be regarded as a landmark in the history of civilization, it would be a mistake nevertheless for us to allow ourselves too readily to suppose that this Treaty guarantees perpetual peace in Europe or, indeed, that it solves in itself the problem of disarmament."

A more pessimistic opinion is found in an article on Disarmament, published in the *English Review*, in which the writer reaches the following conclusions:

"Disarmament by general consent is impracticable."

"If practicable, it would not be desirable, except on grounds of economy."

"Even the economy is doubtful; schemes for reducing state expenditure have often proved very costly in practice."

"The one experiment so far made in disarmament by consent, the Washington Conference, has had, and was apparently intended to have, the effect of penalizing the British Empire."

"The strong man armed keepeth his house."

**INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION PROBLEM IN NEW YORK CITY.**—Business executives in New York City to the number of 300 began taking up a national defense problem at the Army Building in industrial mobilization, playing the parts they would fill should war come. These business men represented many lines of business and professions, and were members of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

They include Col. W. A. Starrett, Col. Franklin Q. Brown, Col. P. L. Gerhardt, Col. J. H. Bigley, Col. K. G. Martin and Col. F. J. Kelly. The Reservists will be addressed by Regular Army officers, including Col. Frank H. Lawton, commandant of the Brooklyn Army base, and Col. Clyfford Game, Quartermaster of the 2d Corps Area.

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## Power to Stop Army Pay Questioned

THE power of the Comptroller General and Secretary of War to stop an Army officer's pay was questioned by Justice Frederick L. Siddons in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding an equity court, Mar. 11, when he granted an injunction to Lt. Arthur W. Pence, C.E., U.S.A., in his suit against the Comptroller General and Secretary of War to prevent them from deducting \$35 monthly from his pay envelope. The deductions are to make up an alleged overpayment of \$1,609.08 for commutation of quarters, heat and light for his dependent mother.

In refusing to dismiss the bill of complaint, Justice Siddons not only questioned the power to stop an officer's pay, which the defendants claim is vested in the Secretary of War by legislation, but pointed out that such an interpretation is discriminatory against all officers of the Army, since Navy officers are not in danger of such action. Attorneys Ansell and Wilmuth appeared for the defendant.

Extracts from the memorandum follow:

The principle upon which the plaintiff rests his claim to relief in this court is that ruled upon by the Court of Appeals in the recent case of *McCarl et al. vs. Cox*, 53 W. L. R., 758 and, if the plaintiff were an officer of the United States Navy, it is clear that the Cox case would be controlling in the plaintiff's favor in this case.

But the defendants contend that in the case of Army officers, the Congress has specifically conferred upon the Secretary of War the power to direct the withholding of the pay of Army officers until indebtedness that may be alleged to be due by them to the United States has been thus liquidated.

It must be apparent that such a power, if it exists, is drastic and at any time may be harshly exercised. It should be clear and beyond doubt that such a power has been conferred, especially when it is observed that Army officers are the subjects of it, but not Navy officers. And it may well be asked why Congress should, if it has, thus discriminated between these two vital branches of the National Defense.

It is to be noted that the language of the act is that "the pay of officers of the Army may be withheld, under Section 1766 of the Revised Statutes." (Italics supplied.) Section 1766 is in the following language:

"No money shall be paid to any person for his compensation who is in arrears to the United States, until he has accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable. In all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this section, the accounting officers of the Treasury, if required to do so by the party, his agent or attorney, shall report forthwith to the Solicitor of the Treasury the balance due; and the Solicitor shall, within 60 days thereafter, order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties."

It is asserted by the defendants, through their counsel, that the War Department had always construed Section 1766 as applying to all Army officers, and that as a result of such construction the salary or pay of such officers was withheld in whole or in part whenever it appeared that under any circumstances such officers were indebted to the United States. In reply, however, the plaintiff asserts that whatever may have been the construction by the War Department of this law, the Attorney General of the United States has not only not so construed it, but that his construction had steadily been that it related to disbursing or accounting officers of the Army only.

It would thus appear that whatever may have been the construction of Section 1766, the act of Congress which preceded it, and similar acts, by the War Department, both Attorneys General of the United States and Federal courts have adopted the view for which the plaintiff is here contending.

\* \* \* The restriction or limitation imposed by the act of 1892 was that the power to withhold or to deduct the pay or salary of disbursing or accounting officers of the Army could only be exercised when there was an indebtedness by them to the United States growing out of funds or property of the United States necessarily held by them in the discharge of their disbursing or accounting duties, and was admitted by them to be due or shown by the judgment of a court to be due, and not otherwise, "unless upon a special order issued according to the discretion of the Secretary of War." And in the opinion of this court the act of 1892 was not intended, nor did it enact, that the provisions of Section 1766 of the Revised Statutes should be extended to all officers of the Army.

To hold otherwise is to hold, among other things, that Congress intended by a piece of legislation, accomplished by a rider to an appropriation bill, without committee consideration and report, without debate, and with no evidence that such legislation had been sought by the War Department, to confer upon the Secretary of War a power which too easily could be abused, and in giving this power, but withholding it in the case of naval officers, to make a distinction between the two Services, for which in the history of this legislation, there is no hint of reason or reasons therefor.

When the *McCarl vs. Cox* case was heard and decided by Justice Hoebling, a member of this court, in disposing of it, he filed a memorandum opinion in which we find him using (52 W. L. R. 791) this language:

"Thus arises the important question whether the right asserted and exercised so to check the salary or pay of an officer of the United States is lawful."

In that case, it is true, Justice Hoebling had before him a naval officer seeking substantially the same kind of relief as the plaintiff in this case, an Army officer, is seeking, and Justice Hoebling, after using the language just quoted, which makes no distinction between officers of the United States, proceeds to state in substance that the asserted authority so exercised (in the case before him) is contrary to the principles of decision laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by other Federal courts, and he cites the cases. Then he adds "not all of the above citations, of course, involved exactly the situation here present; but did involve, in the opinion of this court, principles of decision properly applicable to a correct determination of this controversy." (Italics supplied.) When that case reached the Court of Appeals we find that court declaring that:

"It would require very specific provision to convince us that Congress intended to clothe an accounting officer with power to withhold in whole or in part the salary of an officer of the Navy, appropriated for by it, as a set-off against a sum found by that accounting officer to be due the Government because of alleged overpayments in allowances regularly made to and received by that officer in good faith. The exercise of such arbitrary power well might affect and seriously impair the efficiency of this branch of the national defense."

This court is of opinion that the language used by the two courts is equally applicable in the case of Army officers.

The court's conclusion is that the motion to dismiss the bill of complaint must be overruled, and that an injunction *pendente lite* be granted as prayed, and an order, or orders, to this effect will be settled and signed on notice.

Indeed, the court suggests for the consideration of counsel for the respective parties the advisability of their stipulating that a final decree be taken at this time in order that appellate review may thereby be expedited. The court does not understand that there is any controversy at all as to the facts in the pending case. This being so, the sooner the important question of law presented by this suit is finally settled, the better it will be in the interest of administration.

### NATIONAL GUARD ASSN. OF U. S. BACKS MILITIA BUREAU BILL.

The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States will be in Washington, D. C., during the coming week to urge the passage of the pending Speaks' bill (H.R. 9571) to give the Chief of the Militia Bureau more authority and limit the duties of the General Staff of the War Department in connection with the National Guard not in Federal service to the preparation of policies and regulations affecting organization, distribution and training.

## Navy Line Personnel Bill Completed

WORK of drafting the proposed naval line personnel bill has been completed by the Campbell Board and except for the legal phraseology of several clauses is ready for submission to the Secretary of the Navy. Prior to its final drafting no official information is to be given out as to its provisions.

## Army Appropriations Bill Passed

THE War Department appropriations bill passed the Senate Mar. 11 in practically the same form in which it was submitted to that body by the Senate Appropriations subcommittee of the War Department, headed by Senator Wadsworth.

Since the bill carries, as stated last week, \$988,659 for pay of enlisted men of the Army, which will prevent a stoppage of promotion in the non-commissioned officers' grades; \$100,000 for the travel of officers and non-commissioned officers on duty with the Organized Reserves, and numerous other increases amounted to \$3,500,126 more than the House allowed, it will go to conference.

During the debate on the bill Mar. 9, the Budget was attacked by Senator Smith. Extracts from his remarks follows:

I want to take this occasion now to protest against the delegation of the power and responsibility of Congress to what we call the Budget and to the departments. We should abolish this miserable system, under which the departments here shall determine what they want and in what localities they see fit to spend the appropriations, and then the Budget is to determine whether or not it is to be allowed, with the amount of cloth they have to make the garment, and we simply rubber stamp it and sit here under the absolute dominion of a detached, irresponsible body, created, I think, in a moment of mental aberration on the part of this body, in a Government such as ours, where each one of us is responsible to his constituents, and the whole responsible to all.

We deliberately delegate to a body not elected by a mortal soul, a body of appointees, the responsibility of what shall be done with the money extracted from the pockets of the people under laws passed by us. We are responsible for the laws laying the taxes. We are responsible for the laws under which the taxes are expended, and yet we delegate to some appointee the right to determine how much we shall spend, where we shall spend it, and for whom we shall spend it. It is a cowardly attempt to dodge a responsibility. We should never have adopted that miserable Budget system in democratic America.

Senator Wadsworth made the following statement Mar. 10 in regard to the Comptroller's rulings on payments made to experts assisting the Air Service:

For some few years the Chief of the Air Service of the Army has been accustomed to employ upon a per diem basis, for a few days in each year, two or three very eminent specialists and scientists to assist him and his subordinates in solving certain scientific problems presented to the Air Service from time to time. To these gentlemen, who stand very high in the scientific world, General Patrick, the Chief of the Air Service, has been paying, upon occasion only, all the way from \$25 to \$60 per day. The Comptroller General has questioned, and indeed denied, the right of the Chief of the Air Service or the War Department to pay any person a per diem compensation in excess of the amount which that person could get per day under the highest rating permitted under the reclassification act, which is \$7,500 a year.

This matter was presented to the committee; and the committee was persuaded that with certain strict limitations as to the number of days in the year that the Chief of the Air Service should be permitted to employ these persons, and with the per diem limited it was to the advantage of the Government to permit the employment of these persons from time to time. The committee believed also, in view of the fact that the War Department has been doing this in perfectly good faith until recently prohibited by ruling of the Comptroller General, that it was only fair and just to validate the payments heretofore made.

The discussion of the bill on Mar. 10 branched into a debate on the Government of Haiti and its occupation by the Marines, with Senator Wadsworth defending, and Senator King attacking, the course adopted by the United States in regard to that country.

Numerous amendments were offered by Senator Wadsworth to increase the amounts carried in the bill at present to the amounts recommended by the Senate subcommittee on War Department Appropriations which appeared in the report published in this paper last week.

A motion made by Senator King to return the bill to the subcommittee with instruction to reduce to \$300,000,000 was defeated.

### NAVY OFFICERS FILE SUITS

With two additional suits filed by naval officers against the Secretary of Navy and the Comptroller General, the list of naval officers suing these two officials relative to their pay and allowances continues to grow. Lt. Stephen E. Haddon, U.S.N., on duty with the Pensacola, Fla., naval air station, has filed suit against the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Navy, and Lt. Ralph W. Floody, U.S.N., stationed on the U.S.S. Seagull, has filed suit against the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Director of the U.S. Veterans' Bureau.

### NAVY PROMOTIONS

The following officers of the Navy have become eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant from the dates indicated:

Feb. 18, 1926: Lt. (j.g.) Samuel Gregory.

Feb. 21, 1926: Lts. (j.g.) Andrew T. Lamore and William J. Medusky.

Mar. 1, 1926: Lts. (j.g.) Ralph P. Noisat, Arthur S. Billings, Stephen R. Edson (S.C.), John E. Wood (S.C.), Matthias A. Roggenkamp (S.C.), Francis M. Waldron (S.C.), Harold A. Rigby (S.C.), Edwin A. Eddiegoe (S.C.).

Mar. 2, 1926: Lts. (j.g.) Herbert C. Behner and Roland E. Krause.

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## CHARGES FILED AGAINST COL. A. S. WILLIAMS, U.S.M.C.

Navy circles are displaying keen interest in the stories from San Diego of the charge of intoxication filed against Col. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., by Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C.

No official report had been received by Marine Headquarters at this writing and pending its receipt neither Maj. Gen. Lejeune nor Secretary Wilbur have any official comment to make.

Varied accounts of the incidents leading up to the charges made by General Butler have been printed. The first version said the charges resulted from the serving of cocktails at the home of Colonel Williams, formerly commandant of the Marine Base at San Diego before General Butler assumed command. The occasion was a dinner given by the Colonel in honor of General Butler. Later accounts, however, said the charges were filed as the aftermath of a later party at one of the hotels to which the dinner guests were invited.

The charges filed by General Butler are said to have been forwarded to the department at Washington, and also to have been laid before Rear Adm. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., commandant of the 11th Naval District, and are said to include affidavits both favorable and unfavorable to the accused.

General Butler, according to an Associated Press dispatch, in speaking of the charges against Colonel Williams said:

"I have made no statements that would lead anyone to think that I had placed Colonel Williams under arrest in his own home, but so long as reports have circulated that I arrested him while a guest in his home, I take this occasion to declare that I positively did not. Whatever happened in his home has nothing to do with my action in the case."

"The unfortunate incidents which caused my action took place in a public hotel, when I was not a guest of this officer."

## STAFF SGT. ELIGIBLES, MEDICAL AND DENTAL, U.S.A.

The list of eligibles for promotion to staff sergeant of the Medical and Dental service of the Regular Army was made public this week and consists of 53 white enlisted members of the Medical Department and two colored. The list follows:

Roland E. Preston, John R. Cleary, Elmer E. Diem, David Perlow, Enoch W. Stewart, Carroll C. Barrick, Otis F. Morris, Paul V. Fleming, Nichols B. Mondloch, Leo E. Bishop, Camell Albertine, Orion V. Kempf, Everett C. Newton, Herman Pikert, Walter S. Kowalski, Warren R. Foukrod, John C. Bradley, George W. Boyer, Reider T. Krog, Kenneth O. Andrews, Gilbert J. La Londe, Donald Harrington, John A. Monroe, Ralph B. Robinson, Miller Barnett, Harvey L. Edwards, Charles F. Cruse, James M. McDermott, Richard J. Bruce, Harry P. Winkenper, Edwin T. Facey, Mayroe L. Surreny, Charles E. Kernick, George T. Raynor, Alonzo Reuch, James W. Wilkie, Walter R. Keough, Howard H. Ingram, Cornelius J. Curran, Leslie M. Tice, John H. Crawford, Henry H. Rogers, Romeo A. Hancock, Paul Nein, George H. Dewey, Otis B. Salley, William Weller, Frederick Stevenson, Benjamin H. Nichols, Frank E. Douglas, Joseph Molevitz and Harold N. Magee.

The two colored members on the list are Jesse Clark and Bob Thomas.

## NEW LIEUTENANTS OF NAVY MEDICAL CORPS

Of the approximately 200 senior medical students of class "A" medical schools who took the competitive examination for appointment to internships in the Medical Corps of the Navy during January, the following were found physically and professionally qualified for appointment and will be commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Medical Corps upon graduation from the Medical School in June:

F. E. Angle, R. A. Boe, M. F. Bronough, C. R. Bruner, A. E. Brunchwig, G. S. Campbell, C. B. Congdon, H. D. Cowlebeck, J. P. Davis, W. D. C. Day, C. G. Dyke, E. Evans, C. F. Flowers, G. D. Gertson, J. B. Gordon, E. M. Guy, G. H. Henry, A. Ickstadt, Jr., T. Jackson, Jr., W. F. James, A. K. Joerling, V. P. Johnson, R. Krohn, C. M. Longstreth, A. W. Loy, H. M. Mavety, F. R. Moore, H. V. Packard, H. T. Rothwell, Bryant R. Seldon, G. W. Smith, F. V. Sunderland, A. T. Walker, H. M. Walker, P. E. Wedgewood, C. R. Wilcox, H. O. Deaton.

In addition to the above there were 20 other candidates found physically and professionally qualified, but as there will be no vacancies in the Medical Corps for these candidates they will be carried as alternates and offered commissions to take the place of successful candidates who for one reason or another may find it impracticable to accept the appointment.

## NAVY EQUALIZATION BILL TO BE REPORTED.—The House Naval Committee, at its executive session Mar. 10, practically completed its work upon the naval equalization bill. The measure will be reported to the House next week and placed upon the calendar.

The committee's action is by no means final. It is the purpose shortly to begin hearings on the advisability of a single list. The first witness will be Rear Admiral Coontz, who the committee has been informed, has definite views in support of this solution of the vexed question of line and staff promotion. Rear Admiral Coontz will be asked to formulate a bill, which will be referred to the Secretary of the Navy for an expression of his opinion. When that is received the committee will proceed to determine whether or not to dispose of the equalization bill by a single list bill.

Should it reach the conclusion that such action is desirable, it will report the bill to the House, and when the matter comes up for consideration it will move to substitute it for the equalization bill.

As a matter of fact, in spite of the lengthy hearings which have been held, some members of the committee frankly confess they do not know how far reaching are the provisions of the equalization measure. They are presenting it for the consideration of the House merely to escape the pressure which has been applied to them and not because they feel it will serve the best interests of the Navy. This attitude means that no effort will be made to press the matter before the House. Consequently, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL already has stated, there is no prospect of legislation regarding naval personnel reorganization during the present session.

It is stated that most of the changes proposed by representatives of the Construction Corps will be eliminated, whereas those suggested by representatives of the Medical Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps have excellent chances of adoption. According to gossip at the Capitol, Rear Admiral Harris, Chief of the Civil Engineer Corps, will retire shortly, and for his protection a section, 21 by number, has been inserted which prescribes that nothing contained in the bill shall exchange existing law as to the authorized number, eligibility of officers, date of commissioned, or pay for permanent rank of rear admiral in those staff corps where but one officer of such permanent rank is authorized.

Another section which in all probability will be approved was proposed by Comdr. A. B. Court. It permits officers of 20 years service or over, exclusive of service as midshipmen, at their own request to "be transferred," receiving 2½ percent of the pay drawn at the time of such transfer, multiplied by the number of complete years of service in the Navy prior to transfer. Such officers are liable to recall in case of emergency.

Members of the committee assert that the amount of additional money involved in the adoption of the equalization bill is negligible and has not concerned the committee. Chairman Butler has taken practically no interest in the measure, and has not attended many of the hearings. He feels that as the single list has worked satisfactorily in the Army and the Marine Corps it would be desirable to adopt it for the Navy, and there is reason to believe that he will strongly press this plan.

Section 1 of the bill provides that hereafter all advancements to the ranks of rear admiral, captain, and commander in each of the staff corps, Medical, Supply Chaplain, Construction, Civil Engineer and Dental, including the advancement of staff officers who are or may be carried on the Navy list as additional to the numbers of such ranks, shall be by selection only from staff officers of the next lower respective rank in the corps upon the recommendation of a naval board. There are certain provisions as follows: in the dental corps no officer shall advance further than the rank of captain and the ranks of commander and captain are established in the grade of dental surgeon; that the advancements of staff officers to rear admiral, captain and commanders shall be made regardless of percentages fixed by any prior act; that, exclusive of additional numbers, there shall not be more than four rear admirals in the Medical Corps, three in the Supply Corps, one in the Construction Corps and one of the Civil Engineer Corps, three in the Supply Corps, one in the Construction Corps and one of the Civil Engineer Corps.

Sections 2 and 3 provide for the appointment of selection boards for the staff officers, rights of officers, eligible for selection, to bring his case up for consideration and similar matters and provides "That a staff officer who is recommended for advancement by the report of a selection board shall be eligible for advancement to a higher rank in his corps under the provisions of this act if and when his running mate or an officer junior to such running mate has been promoted." A change in the wording of this clause is one of the suggestions under consideration.

Section 4 gives order of precedence. Section 5 defines the term "passed over," and Sections 6 to 13 covers the assignment of running mates.

Section 14 provides that a staff officer shall become eligible for selection for advancement at the same time his running mate in the line becomes eligible or as originally stated in the bill, "When the President approves the report of a line selection board in which the running mate of such staff officer or line officer junior to such running mate is recommended for promotion."

Section 15 provides that as soon as practicable the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint staff selection boards, specifies the restrictions on the numbers to be recommended for promotion. Section 16 and 17 deal with method to be used for computing the number of staff officers in the various grades to be recommended for promotion and section 18 provides for the pay and allowances rear admirals in the staff corps.

Section 19 repeals the existing law requiring acting chaplains to serve three years before becoming eligible for commissions and provides that all acting chaplains shall be commissioned as chaplains when advanced in accordance with the provisions in this act to the rank of lieutenant. In conclusion the act provides, "That all other officers now on the active list in the Corps of Chaplain and all officers who may hereafter be appointed thereto shall be advanced in rank, up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander, with the officer of the line with whom or next after whom they take precedence."

Section 21 provides that nothing contained in this act shall operate to change the provisions of existing law as to the authorized number, eligibility of officers, date of commission, or pay for permanent rank of rear admiral in those staff corps where but one officer of such permanent rank is authorized.

The clause suggested by Commander Court provides: Officers who have completed not less than 20 years of service on the active list of the Navy, exclusive of constructive service, may, at their own request, be transferred shall be paid 2½ percent of the pay he was receiving at the time of such transfer, multiplied by the number of complete years of his service in the Navy prior to his transfer: Provided, however, That this shall in no case exceed 75 percent of the pay he was receiving at the time of his transfer. These officers will be subject to recall to active service during war or national emergency, and when so recalled to active service they shall receive the same pay and allowances as other officers of equal grade and rank on active duty.

Finally, the report says: "Nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the pay and allowances of any officer below the pay and allowances to which he is entitled by reason of his rank and length of service on the date of the approval of this act."

## NEW HOUSING PROGRAM FOR THE ARMY

(Continued from first page)

Project, and the Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps has found that many of the architects and builders throughout the country, particularly those who are members of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, will be willing to assist the Quartermaster General in an advisory capacity in making the new Housing project an unqualified success along the lines proposed.

COMPTROLLER'S RULING ON ARMY NURSES.—The rulings of the Comptroller General on the status of Army nurses have worked in such a discriminatory fashion against the members of the Army Nurse Corps, according to Secretary Davis, that he has urged the enactment of legislation which will correct the situation.

## DEEP SUBMERGENCE TEST OF FLEET SUBMARINE V-1

The V-1, the first of the class of three large U. S. high surface speed fleet submarines, successfully passed her deep submergence test Mar. 5, 1926. This submarine was originally commissioned in October, 1924, considerably in advance of her final completion, to permit exhaustive service tests of the Diesel propelling machinery, which is more powerful than any of this type heretofore built in this country and is, further, of unusual arrangement.

The submarine was finally completed and left the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., where she was built, on Feb. 13, 1926, to carry out intensive training in the Block Island area preparatory to the test.

While no official report has been received by the Navy Department, Lt. Comdr. E. L. Cochrane, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who was aboard the V-1 during the test, made a verbal report and gives the following interesting description of it:

The place for the dive selected by the Commanding Officer, Lt. Comdr. Sherwood Pickering, was about 20 miles SSE of Block Island, where the charts indicated soundings of about 40 fathoms, to which point the V-1 proceeded, accompanied by the submarine O-2. After a careful check by the ship's officers, to make sure that everything was in readiness, the diving alarm was sounded and the V-1 started down on a running dive to give the first real test to a remarkable product of engineering skill; remarkable in that instead of following the gradual stages of development usual in most fields of engineering, these ships were designed, without intervening steps, to be nearly twice the size of any American submarine.

After diving, the V-1 dropped down to periscope depth and leveled off to check the adjustment of ballast and, after minor corrections, proceeded to a depth over the keel of 110 feet, where an examination of the structure was made by the crew and by the representatives of the building yard and an observer for the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The first set of readings of the deflections of the hull was taken. Everything was found to be entirely satisfactory and the hull unusually free from leaks. The depth was then increased to 160 feet, and another set of observations was taken. The order was then given to dive and at about 3 knots speed the V-1 dropped gently down until at 10:46 a.m., when the depth gauge read only 195 feet, the bow touched the bottom gently.

The ship was lifted clear of the bottom by partially blowing the forward ballast tanks and then started on an unusual cruise in search of deeper water. At speeds between 2½ and 5 knots, at depths never above 175 feet, she nosed along dropping down to the bottom from time to time to check the depth. Finally about 12:37 p.m., on the 10th dip to the bottom, the depth gauges showed 202 feet, and it was decided to settle there to carry out the prescribed tests of pumps and equipment. Everything operated as was designed and finally at 1:19 p.m., 42 minutes after settling on the bottom the last time, the order to come up to the surface was given. A periscope was soon up and the V-1's bridge broke the surface not many minutes later after the horizon had been carefully scanned to confirm the O-2's report that the surface was clear of ships. The two submarines, one on the surface and the other literally at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, had been in almost constant communication by underwater sound transmitting and receiving apparatus throughout the test.

When the V-1 first reached a depth of 195 feet, a report was heard in the superstructure over the main engine room. Later two other reports were heard. The first newspaper reports attributed these to the collapse of some small ballast tanks; such, however, was not the case, and while the exact cause has not as yet been found, it is probable that they were due to a local readjustment of the ship's structure, possibly the slipping of a bolted connection or the shearing of an overstressed rivet. Similar sounds are frequently experienced when testing structural work to a high pressure. In each case careful examination within the hull failed to discover any increase in deflections or any new leaks.

It was the feeling of the officers who made the dive that the V-1's hull is unusually stiff and remarkably free from leaks and that the ease with which she handles submerged leaves little to be desired.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their monthly meeting on Mar. 8 at the Colonial Dames Club, Washington, with Miss Sophie Clegg acting as hostess. Mrs. Eli H. Helmick, the regent, presided. Mrs. Scherer reported that the insignia was ready to be installed in Continental Hall, a permanent memorial to the deceased members. Mrs. LaGarde, chairman of ways and means, announced that the amount realized from the performance of the Wardman Park Theater Co., in which the chapter benefited through the kindness of Miss Harrison, an Army woman, was very satisfactory.

The delegates appointed for the Congress are: Mrs. G. W. McIver and Miss Florence Green, the alternates. Mrs. DuBois, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. LaGarde, Mrs. Ord, Mrs. Western, Mrs. Bierer, Mrs. Wild, Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Norris, and Miss Reynolds. After the business session Colonel LeRoy Smith spoke very interestingly on the benefits derived from R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C. camps, this training making a firmer ground for good citizenship. The chapter now boasts of 209 members, and is adding new names to its list each month.

Army and Navy  
U.S.M.C.—N.G.

## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Coast Guard  
Reserve Forces

**GENERAL NOLAN, U.S.A., UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION.**—Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, U.S.A., relinquished his post as Deputy Chief of Staff on Mar. 8, and at the finding of an examining board of Army surgeons, went almost immediately to Walter Reed Hospital for observation. How long the General will remain at the hospital depends on what period of observation the Surgeon General deems necessary. Friends of General Nolan say that nothing is radically wrong with his physical condition, and that all he needs is a complete rest. He has been granted a four month's leave to take effect on the day he leaves the hospital. He plans to sail from New York on May 27, with his family for a tour of Europe to last until Aug. 1. During his stay abroad he will visit the battlefields on which he fought in the World War. He also plans to visit the capitals and principal cities of all the Western European countries. General Nolan has made it plain that his trip to Europe is to be of no military significance. He said he didn't even want to see an army. He plans to go abroad in civilian dress. On completion of his leave General Nolan will take command of the 1st Division, at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Secretary of War Davis in paying a tribute to General Nolan, said in part: "I have learned to appreciate to the fullest extent the excellent nature of the advice given by General Nolan as to all military questions affecting the War Department, and I am very sorry indeed that he is going."

**PROBLEMS FACING THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—During recent hearings on the War Department Appropriations bill, Senators were informed that three big problems faced the National Guard. They are: Retention of officer personnel; number of armory drills per year, and securing of mounts for Cavalry and Field Artillery units.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau told the Senators in reply to questions that the National Guard had a tremendous turnover in officer personnel annually amounting to approximately 25 percent. He stated that the property responsibility every company commander in the National Guard has, requires so much of their time that many quit.

In reference to mounts for National Guard units, General Hammond said that the War Department had not given the Guard any horses since 1924, an item for the purchase of 2,000 mounts in 1927 being cut down by the War Department budget committee and finally eliminated.

Col. D. John Markey, attached to G-4, General Staff as National Guard representative, took issue with the Militia Bureau estimates for 50 drills, stating that he thought they could only get 48 or possibly 49 on the present estimates. In closing he said, "It is simply an honest difference of opinion."

**PAY OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN.**—The longevity pay for retired officers and enlisted men of the Army has been running into a deficit under the present appropriations, Maj. Thomas S. Pugh, U.S.A., told the Senate subcommittee on War Department Appropriations recently.

He stated that the amount appropriated for the pay of retired officers for 1926 was \$200,000 short of actual requirements and to meet the shortage, that amount was taken from the lump-sum appropriation "Pay of the Army."

Speaking of the appropriations carried in the War Department bill for retired enlisted men in 1927, Major Pugh said:

The same situation existed with respect to retired enlisted men as with retired officers. The estimate of the amount of money that is required is based upon figures furnished by the Adjutant General from records as to the number of men who will be entitled to retirement. We were short on our appropriation for 1926, and, again, from this difference between the amount we are asking for 1927 and the amount for 1926 it would appear that there had been a very large increase. In fact, the retired enlisted roll is increasing. In 1920 we had 5,008; in 1921, 5,373; in 1922, 5,750; in 1923, 6,237; in 1924, 6,786; in the fiscal year 1925, 7,816. The retired list at the time the estimate was originally prepared in June, as of May 31, was 7,266, and the retired list as of Oct. 31 was 7,486. The pay roll has been increasing at the rate of between \$6,000 and \$8,000 a month during the last year. \* \* \*

We are hopeful that this amount we are asking for will take care of the retired list. It is probably a little under requirements. It is problematical as to the number of men who will actually go on the list, and the separations on account of death. Those are fewer, of course, because enlisted men retire at a younger age, a great many of them under 50 years of age. \* \* \*

**DECISION ON PARAGRAPH 4, A.R., 35-2520.**—An interesting question regarding clothing settlements was recently referred to the War Department by Major General Howze, U.S.A., commanding the 5th Corps Area. In his communication General Howze several weeks ago said:

Paragraph 4, A.R. 35-2520 (Dec. 21, 1925), states responsibility for correctness of the semi-annual or final balance of the clothing account of a soldier on Individual Clothing Record (W.D., A.G.O., Form No. 32) rests with the officer making and initializing same, and a decision is requested as to whether this paragraph supercedes or in any way changes Paragraph 3 of A.R. 345-475 (Aug. 15, 1925).

Captain "A" contends, due to the fact he has taken command of Company J since Dec. 31, 1925, he is not responsible for the settlement of that date or any prior settlement, and on discharging a soldier whose account was settled on Dec. 31, 1925, is responsible only for the computation of the clothing account from date of last settlement to date of discharge; using the figures of the last settlement as a basis.

Captain "B" contends the officer certifying to the final statement assumes all responsibility for its correctness, basing his contention on the wording of the regulations quoted above and the decision of the Office of the Chief of Finance, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1922.

In replying to General Howze regarding the above question Secretary of War Davis, under date of Feb. 25, 1926, said:

1. The officer making each clothing settlement is responsible therefor and the officer making a subsequent settlement is justified in using that settlement as a basis, in the absence of obvious error. The opinion expressed by the Chief of Finance in indorsement quoted has been reversed.

2. Par. 4, A.R. 35-2520, pertains explicitly to computation and entry of semi-annual balance on the clothing record, not on the pay card.

**SECRETARIES OF WAR AND NAVY MAY AID DEBATE IN SENATE AND HOUSE.**—If a bill (S. 3406), introduced by Senator Couzens is favorably reported and passed the various Cabinet officers will be able to participate in matters relating to the business of their respective departments.

Under the provisions of the bill the Secretaries of War and Navy would be allowed to be on the floor of the Senate or House during consideration of Service measures and could answer the attacks made by anti-Service members.

**REDUCTION OF ARMY N.C.O.**—A fight between the Senate and House conferees on the maintenance of noncommissioned officer strength in the Regular Army looms when the managers of the two bodies meet to adjust differences in the War Department appropriation bill.

The House by the elimination of an item of \$988,658 when it passed the bill placed itself on record as favoring the reduction of noncommissioned officer strength in the interests of "economy." The Senate Military Committee reinserted the item as result of testimony revealing the effect which such a reduction of noncommissioned officers would have. The reduction if made will be taken care of as previously stated, by ordinary separations from the Service and stoppage of promotions.

Figures given to the Senate Military Committee by Brig. Gen. Campbell King, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, show that should the House reduction stand, there will be a reduction in number of 43 in the master sergeant grade, 117 in the technical and first sergeants grades and 195 in the staff sergeant's grade. The fourth grade, or sergeants, would be reduced 1,496; the fifth, or corporal's grade, 565, and the first class private grade 1,496.

General King pointed out that the reduction would be made in such a way as to include the Regular personnel as well as the civilian components. Concerning this, he said in part:

They are affected approximately at a 5 percent ratio; that is, that ratio is applied roughly to the first five grades; and then a like application made to the sixth grade, which is the first-class private grade, and also to the specialist ratings, so that in general it may be said that a 5 percent reduction is applied throughout to those grades affected, and the saving in numbers is then added to the private grade, so as to maintain the total strength of the enlisted force as it is at present. \* \* \*

That is the total, 1,600 on duty with all the civilian components. If we applied this 1,496 reduction, or approximately that figure, we would almost wipe out all the noncommissioned officers on duty with those civilian components, so that in order to avoid that, as we feel that of the responsibility for the carrying on of those activities rests with the Regular Army, and in view of the fact that noncommissioned officers are very necessary for those activities, we feel that the Regular Army, proper—I mean by that the organizations and the overhead that pertain to the 118,000 exclusively—must bear some proportion of the reduction. A study will be made, however, Mr. Chairman, with a view of seeing if this thing can not be adjusted, not on that percentage basis. But the principle behind the percentage basis is that as long as they have got to suffer, the Regular Army must suffer too, and not put it exclusively on the civilian components.

**CHANGES AMONG GENERAL OFFICERS.**—Several changes in the stations and duties of General Officers of the Army have just been ordered by the War Department:

Maj. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, U.S.A., will be relieved as superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy on Mar. 23, by Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, and will sail from San Francisco April 3, for Manila, to assume command of the Philippine Department.

Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans has been relieved from command of the First Cavalry Brigade and will command the First Cavalry Division with headquarters at Ft. Bliss, Tex. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Castner, who as previously noted in this paper, has been ordered to Tientsin, China, to assume command of the American Forces there, is due there about April 30.

Brig. Gen. LeRoy Eltinge, who has been in command of the Eighth Brigade, with headquarters at Ft. McPherson, Ga., will on Mar. 31 be relieved from duty thereat and will assume command of the First Cavalry Brigade with headquarters at Ft. Clark. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Symmonds, who has been on duty in the Philippines and has just about completed his tour of foreign service, has been assigned to command the Second Cavalry Brigade, with headquarters at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Just where Brig. Gen. H. G. Learnard, who was recently advanced from colonel is to be stationed, had not been determined at this writing.

Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander will command the Ninth Corps Area temporarily on Mar. 20, when General Menoher retires, and until Maj. Gen. James H. McRae arrives from the Philippines to assume command. General Alexander is the senior brigadier general in the Corps Area.

No successor had been announced by the War Department to Brig. Gen. Edgar T. Collins, U.S.A., formerly commanding the First Field Artillery Brigade, Ft. Hoyle, Md., up to the time we went to press. Several weeks ago General Collins was ordered to command the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, and is now on duty there.

**NAVY COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICER LEGISLATION.**—Vigorously espousing the cause of the commissioned warrant officers of the Navy to re-establish their former pay status as it existed under the special legislation of 1916, Senator Norbeck of South Dakota, makes it plain that in his opinion an unintentional injustice prevented these officers from sharing in the increased pay and allowances which Congress intended to give all officers of the Army and Navy when it passed the pay act of 1922. Senator Norbeck introduced a bill in the Senate last week identical with the measure introduced by Representative Johnson, of South Dakota, in the House, which would restore the former pay status of these commissioned warrant officers as under the law of 1916, and which would then give them additional pay under the 1922 act along with all other officers of the Army and Navy. Commenting on the matter Senator Norbeck said in part:

"These commissioned warrant officers consist of skilled specialists and experienced seamen, commonly known as chief boatswain, chief gunner, chief radio electrician and so forth. They have worked up from the ranks to the warrant grade and are promoted from the warrant grade, after about 15 years service, to a commission.

"In 1922 the joint service pay act increased the pay of all officers to meet the increased cost of living, and these officers should have, and in the absence of nullifying language would have received the increases provided in that act for their brother officers of like service. But that act, without previous discussion of the point so far as I am advised, in a single sentence denied the increase pay which was given to all other officers of the Army and Navy.

"I think this was a mistake. If their brother officers needed the increase because of living conditions, so did they. I understand that the Navy Department admits that in some respects the increase pay act of 1922 discriminates against these officers and has resulted in some conditions that need correction. The inequalities of that act will be removed by restoration of the pay parity which Congress established for these officers and promised to maintain."

# U. S. ARMY AND COMPONENTS

MAJ. C. B. HODGES, U.S.A., CADET COMMANDANT, U.S.M.A.



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Maj. Hodges

Maj. Campbell B. Hodges, Inf., U.S.A., who has just been announced as Commandant of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, will assume his new duties about Mar. 23. He is an officer of varied and notable experience. His appointment, it is said, will give great satisfaction. Major Hodges was born in Louisiana and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A. class of 1903, when he was assigned to the Infantry.

The Major has had considerable experience at the various military colleges in addition to a variety of other service, which includes duty in the Philippines, with the National Guard and at the War Department. His last post of duty was as Military Attaché with the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain. During the World War Major Hodges, as Colonel of the 122nd Infantry, U.S.A., served with the A.E.F. in the 31st Division on the Meuse-Argonne front, and was at Le Mans with the 83rd Division and was also at the general headquarters at Chaumont.

He was awarded the D.S.M. Major Hodges, previous to the World War, took part in the operations with the Fifth Infantry at Vera Cruze, Mexico, and has also served as Assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, in addition to serving with the personnel branch of the General Staff.

## AIR SERVICE NOTES

Capt. L. B. Jacobs, Lts. J. W. Monahan, Guy Kirksey, W. K. Burgess, Mstr. Sgt. R. E. Eiseman and Staff Sgt. C. E. Wiggs, A.S., U.S.A., made a very interesting flight recently through the Southern Philippine Islands. Three Douglas cruisers were used and little trouble was experienced. Visits were made to Romblon, Capiz, Iloilo, Bacolod, Bais, Zamboanga, Jolo, Cotabato, Camp Keithley, Cagayan, Lake Lanao (2,300 feet above sea level), Surigao, Cebu, Manito, Legaspi, Tacloban and Corregidor. It is contemplated making several of these trips through the Philippine Archipelago this season. On the return from Mindanao Major Fletcher, of Moro Service fame, accompanied Lieutenant Burgess. He is an officer of 26 years' service, most of which has been spent in the Moro country. In addition, he is a great Air Service enthusiast and an excellent traveling companion. The aerial jaunt mentioned above consumed 15 days.

First Lt. J. D. Barker, pilot; Tech. Sgt. Nero, bomber, and Sgt. Willard, radio operator, successfully accomplished recently a bombing mission under very adverse condition at Phillips Field, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. A 2,000-pound bomb was dropped from an altitude of 4,000 feet, despite the fact that a 50-mile wind was blowing and the temperature was approximately zero at that altitude. The post commander in a letter states: "I have verbally expressed my congratulations to some of the personnel and am pleased to make the incident a matter of record, with the request that you notify all concerned of my admiration and congratulations for this most excellent feat of accomplishment under very trying conditions."

A Douglas O-1 Army transport plane left Langley Field, Va., on Mar. 1 on a flight to Santa Monica, Calif., where the flyers are to bring back to their respective stations four new observation planes from the Douglas airplane factory.

The transport plane flew from Langley Field to Mitchell Field, in command of Capt. Floyd E. Galloway with Lt. Edwin E. McReynolds and Sgt. Harry Glasecock, mechanic, as the crew. Upon arriving at Mitchell Field the plane picked up Capts. L. N. Keesling and W. P. Hayes. From Mitchell Field the ship flew to Bolling Field, arriving there on Mar. 3, picking up Capt. C. H. Reynolds. Leaving Bolling Field on Mar. 4 the ship next stopped at St. Louis, picking up Lt. Newton Longfellow. The transport was due to arrive on the west coast on Mar. 10.

## C.M.T.C., 9TH CORPS AREA

Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, U.S.A., commanding the 9th Corps Area, has announced the following commanding officers for C.M.T.C. camps with dates of holding the same: Del Monte, Col. E. V. Smith, June 27-July 26; Ft. Scott, San Francisco, Col. W. F. Hase, June 27-July 26; Ft. MacArthur, Calif., Maj. L. R. Chambers, June 27-July 26; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Brig. Gen. P. A. Wolf, June 18-July 19; Camp Lewis, Wash., Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander, June 19-July 18; Ft. Worden, Wash., Col. P. M. Kessler, June 19-July 18; Ft. George Wright, Wash., Col. H. A. Ripley, June 19-July 18; Ft. Missoula, Mont., Maj. J. M. Lockett, June 12-July 11; Ft. Douglas, Utah, Brig. Gen. L. A. Holbrook, June 19-July 18; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., Brig. Gen. J. M. Jenkins, June 12-July 11.

## 29TH INF., U.S.A., CELEBRATION

Organization day of the 29th U.S. Inf., Col. Gowen, on duty at Ft. Benning, Ga., was celebrated on Mar. 3, 1926, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary. The exercises of the day included a review of the regiment, a field and track meet, special dinner, a concert and dance for enlisted men, dance by the officers and ladies of the 29th Inf. for officers and ladies of the garrison. A number of inviting prizes were offered for the athletic events, and the competitions were very exciting. The regiment published a neat and interesting program of 32 pages, giving facts about its history, a complete roster of officers and men, and a program of sports.

## ARMY CHAPLAINS ASSO'N MEETS AT WASHINGTON, MAY 4

The annual meeting of the Chaplains' Association of the Army of the United States, will take place at 8 p. m., on May 4, in Room 160, State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D. C. The annual meeting is set for this date in order that it may coincide with the exercises incident to the unveiling of the Chaplains' memorial tablet. This will be the first annual meeting of the association since its organization, and several matters of vital importance will come up for consideration. Members that will be unable to be present at the meeting have been requested to so notify the secretary and to designate a proxy for his vote.

## CHANGES AMONG AIR SERVICE OFFICERS

Maj. Hubert R. Harmon, U.S.A., has been selected by the chief of air service to succeed Maj. H. H. Arnold, U.S.A., as chief of information for the office of the Chief of the Army Air Service. Major Arnold has been ordered to Ft. Riley, Kans., as commanding officer of Marshall Field there. He has been serving in the information office of the Chief of Air Service.

## ARMY OFFICERS SAILING FROM MANILA TO U. S.

The Army transport Thomas sailed from Manila Feb. 27 for San Francisco with the following military passengers aboard: Cols. C. H. Conrad, Jr., I.G.D.; S. D. Embick, C.A.C.; Lt. Col. W. B. Wallace, Inf.; Majs. F. Babcock, I.G.D.; J. Sinclair and J. D. Brown, C.A.C.; E. A. Palmer, M.C.; L. A. Walton, A.S.

Capt. E. E. Enebue and C. R. Hall, F.A.; J. J. Wilson and A. M. Mixson, A.D.C.; J. G. A. Montague, J. J. Canella, and J. V. Thebaud, Inf.; E. J. L. Russell and J. L. Alverson, Q.M.C.; W. A. Wood, Jr., C.E.; J. E. Harrison and G. C. McFarland and E. C. Seeds, C. A.C.; M. G. Keeler, M.C.

Chaplains C. F. Graeser, R. E. Boyd, and I. L. Bennett.

1st Lts. C. D. Schilling and D. J. Leehey, C.E.; E. G. Cowen, C.A.C.; W. M. Tow, J. H. Judd, C. J. Ancker, H. R. Perry, Jr., J. D. Armstrong, and Ralph B. Kindley, Inf.; D. C. Watkins, Q.M.C.; A. M. Gruenthal, W. H. Bartlett, and E. E. Elliott, F. A.; J. Mamer, P.S.

2d Lts. D. W. Kent, J. K. Bush, and L. W. Haney, Inf.; R. P. Huff, F.A.; F. L. Barnhart, B. W. Chambers, A. L. Hart, and K. L. Rushan, A.N.C.; War. Off. R. Tattersall, U. S.A.

All of the above were relieved from assignment and duty in the Philippine Department under War Department orders on date of sailing except Major Walton, A.S.; Captain Thebaud, Inf.; 1st Lieutenant Mamer, P.S.; 2d Lt. Huff, F.A., who are returning to the United States on leave; and Capt. Edward C. Seeds, C.A.C., returning to Honolulu from leave.

## U.S.M.A. DINNER MAR. 20, AT NEW YORK CITY

All preliminary arrangements have been made for the annual dinner of West Point Graduates, which will take place at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Saturday, Mar. 20, at 7:30 p. m. The program provides for only two formal speeches. General Bullard will reply to the toast "The Army," and Colonel Koehler to the toast "West Point." All other entertainment will be of a humorous nature. It will be decidedly different from that offered in former years. The entertainment committee, presided over by Colonel Alexander, has worked almost daily on skits that will be appreciated by both old and young.

Acceptances to date point to one of the largest attendances ever had. The cost of the dinner will be the usual \$5.00, which amount should be sent to Maj. D. C. Cubison, Treasurer, U.S.M.A., West Point, New York, who is acting as Treasurer of the Dinner Committee. Arrangements will be made to take care of those who find at the last minute that they can attend.

The dinner program is as follows: 1. Assemble, 7:30 p. m.; 2. Mess call; 3. Long Corps Yell; 4. Song: "On to Victory" (Double Quartette, Officers); 5. Introductory Talk by Chairman, Col. W. N. Dykman; 6. Election of Chairman for next year; 7. Toast to "The Army," General Bullard; 8. Song—one verse of "Army Blue"; 9. Toast to "The Corps," Lt. Col. H. J. Koehler; 10. Alma Mater; 11. Humorous talk, Major Chilton; 12. One act sketch "Cadet Days," (by officers from West Point); 12. Recall about 11 p. m.

Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart will be toastmaster.

Among the distinguished guests who will attend the New York dinner are Major Generals Bullard, Summerall, Sladen; Brigadier Generals Stewart, Tillman (ret.), Pitman (ret.), James Parker (ret.), Colonels Jay J. Morrow (ret.), former governor of the Canal Zone; Isaac N. Lewis (ret.), inventor of the Lewis Machine Gun; William N. Dykman, Chairman of the New York section of the Associate Graduates and Vice-President of the Association of Graduates; and the following older graduates: Lowell H. Jerome, '70; Heman Down, '76; R. T. Emmett, '77; George K. Hunter, '77; Louis D. Green, '78; and Charles E. Hewett, '80; also the following graduates prominent in civilian life: Alexander R. Piper, John R. Young, Grayson M. P. Murphy, John S. Hammond, Douglas I. Cekay, and Hugh H. McGee.

For the information of those who attend the dinner, and who will remain in New York over Sunday, the Cadet Chapel Choir, consisting of about 150 Cadets, is making its ninth trip to New York City, as guests of Columbia University on Mar. 20-21. The choir will take part in a special service at St. Paul's Chapel of the University, on Sunday afternoon, Mar. 21, at 4 o'clock. The choir will sing "The Corps" at this service.

Other West Point dinners will be held on Mar. 20, at Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Burlington, Vt.; Washington, D. C.; Camp Lewis, Wash.; Canal Zone, Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Honolulu, Hawaii; Manila, P. I.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Me.; San Antonio, Tex. (the date for the San Antonio dinner has not yet been decided upon definitely), San Francisco, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; Tientsin, China, and Tidewater, Va.

## AN OLD ARMY TRANSPORT GROUNDING RECALLED

The following facts sent us by 1st Sgt. Louis R. Hamill, U.S.A., Ret., Matanzas, Cuba, regarding an old incident of the grounding of an Army transport, will doubtless interest members of the old Army of Occupation. Sergeant Hamill says in part:

"On the morning of Feb. 4, 1901, in a dense fog, the U.S.A.T. McPherson went ashore about three miles from the Punta Maya lighthouse, which is at the mouth of Matanzas Bay.

"In December, 1925, a surveying party from the U.S.S. Nokomis, under Lieutenant Lowe, U.S.N., found that the Punta Maya lighthouse was three nautical miles off, that is it was just three miles from where it was shown on the charts. This, I think," says the Sergeant, "vindicates the captain of the McPherson."

When the McPherson went ashore First Sergeant Hamill was serving at Matanzas in the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army.

## THE OLDEST ARMY NURSE

The oldest officer among the Army nurses on active duty in the Army will be the first to retire under the nurse's retirement legislation now pending in Congress. She is Lt. Samantha Caroline Plummer, Army Nurse Corps, on duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. Lt. Plummer is 69 years old.

The venerable nurse, whose kindness has endeared her to thousands of patients in various Army hospitals, was one of the first to enlist in the corps when it was organized in 1902. Never reported sick a single day in her 24 years of service, Lt. Plummer still is hale and hearty. Her favorite boast is that she was born "in a little log cabin in Vernon County, Mo., before the Civil War."

## LAUNDRY WORK FOR U.S.A. MEN

Secretary of War Davis announces that in view of a number of requests which have been received from organization commanders to act as collecting agents for civilian laundries and receive commissions for the organizational funds, authority has been given, under paragraph 7, A.R. 210-50, Dec. 24, 1924, for the organization commanders to have civilian laundries do the laundry work for the members of such organizations under the following conditions:

(a) That organization, detachment, or exchange concerned make arrangements with available laundry whereby the former becomes the real customer of the laundry and consequently pays for the work done for the enlisted men.

(b) In case of nonpayment by the enlisted men for their laundry work, that the pay of such defaulting men be stopped to satisfy their indebtedness to the organization, detachment, or exchange, as the case may be.

(c) That organization, detachment, or exchange make just and reasonable rates only for the laundry work so done.

This provision extends the decision published in par. 69, A.R. 210-65, relative to the plan permitting post exchanges to arrange for the laundry work of organizations.

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March 13, 1926

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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(Note—G.O. No. 26, is the last of the series for 1925)

## G.O. 1, Feb. 11, 1926, War Department

This order deals with the following matter: Corrected citations pertaining to awards of the Distinguished Service Medal and of the Distinguished Service Cross; citations for gallantry in action; citations, posthumous, for gallantry in action; commendations for heroic conduct; citations for meritorious service.

## G.O. 2, Feb. 16, 1926, War Department

This order amends various general orders since 1922, relating to inscription on streamer for colors or standards, or on silver bands for guidons for battles and campaigns of the United States.

## GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. E. B. Winans, U.S.A., assigned to command 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Bliss, Tex., on departure of Brig. Gen. J. C. Castner, U.S.A. (Mar. 5.)

Brig. Gen. LaR. Eltinge, U.S.A., Mar. 31, assigned to command 1st Cav. Brigade, Ft. Clark, Tex., for duty. (Mar. 5.)

Brig. Gen. C. J. Symonds, U.S.A., assigned to command 2d Cav. Brigade, Ft. Bliss, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Mar. 5.)

Maj. Gen. F. W. Sladen, U.S.A., Mar. 23, assigned to command Philippine Department, and on expiration of leave granted him to San Francisco and sail Apr. 3 for Philippines for duty. (Mar. 8.)

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. HINES, C. of S. (Detailed in General Staff)

Maj. C. H. Hayes, detailed member of G.S.C., assigned to duty with troops June 30, and from duty Ft. Sheridan to New York and sail June 20 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Following officers detailed member G.S., with troops, June 30, to New York and sail to Hawaiian Dept. for duty: Maj. A. E. Brown and J. N. Peale. (Mar. 8.)

Maj. J. K. Boles, F.A., detailed member G.S., with troops, June 30, and to San Francisco and sail June 12 to Philippines for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Maj. E. N. Hardy, Cav., detailed member G.S., with troops, June 30, and to New York and sail May 19 to Philippines for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Col. H. S. Hawkins, Cav., detailed member G.S., with troops, June 30, and to New York and sail May 19 to Philippines for duty as Chief of Staff, Philippine Division. (Mar. 8.)

Col. G. H. McManus, C.A.C., detailed member G.S., with troops, Sept. 1, and to New York and sail Sept. 2 for Canal Zone for duty as Chief of Staff, Panama Canal Division. (Mar. 8.)

Maj. W. A. Jones, 28th Inf., detailed member G.S., with troops, June 30, and to New York and sail July 2 for Canal Zone for duty with G.S. of Panama Canal Dept. (Mar. 8.)

## RELIEVED FROM GENERAL STAFF

Col. E. Kimmel, C.A.C., relieved from G.S., with troops, and assigned to 52d C.A., Ft. Eustis, Va., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Mar. 8.)

Lt. Col. W. G. Peace, C.A.C., relieved from G.S., with troops, May 25, and to C.G., Panama Canal Dept., for duty with Const. Artillery organization until completing foreign service. (Mar. 8.)

Col. T. F. Dwyer, C.A.C., relieved from G.S., with troops, and report to C.G., Panama Canal Dept., for duty with C.A., until completing foreign service. (Mar. 8.)

Maj. R. G. Kirkwood, F.A., relieved from duty with G.S.C., with troops, Aug. 9. (Mar. 8.)

Maj. T. D. Osborne, F.A., from G.S., with troops, and assigned to 5th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N.C., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Mar. 8.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

## Medical Corps

Lt. Col. W. DeWitt, to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, National Park, Ark., for treatment. (Mar. 8.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. HARRY TAYLOR, C. of E.

1st Lt. F. B. Butler, assigned to duty at U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y., on completing foreign service in China. (Mar. 5.)

## CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. of CAV.

Capt. R. W. Carter, detailed for duty with Org. Res., 9th Corps Area, 426th F.A., Los Angeles, Calif. (Mar. 6.)

Maj. H. W. Baird, to Washington, D. C., Apr. 1, for duty in office of Chief of Cavalry. (Mar. 6.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. of F.A.

Capt. R. J. Sothern, to San Francisco and sail June 12 for Philippines for duty with F.A. (Mar. 6.)

Following F.A. officers assigned as indicated on completing foreign service in Hawaii: Capt. J. G. Cook, to 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; A. O. Walsh, to 3d Div., Camp Lewis, Wash.; and R. H. Crosby, to 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lt. C. N. McFarland, to 1st Div., Ft. Hoyle, Md.; and M. G. Smith, to 3d Div., Camp Lewis, Wash. (Mar. 8.) Capt. M. S. Creusere, to 5th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C.; and 1st Lt. R. D. Sproull, to 18th F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; C. F. Fletter, to 1st F.A., Ft. Sill, Okla.; and F. G. Cross, to 88d F.A., Ft. Benning, Ga. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. C. R. Toy, F.A., assigned to 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Mar. 8.)

## WAR DEPT. ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Calvin Coolidge, President  
Secretary of War—Dwight F. Davis  
Assistant Secy of War—Col. Hanford MacNider  
Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines  
Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan

Capt. E. R. Roberts, to New York and sail June 19 for Philippines for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. P. Winlock, to New York and sail June 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with F. A. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. A. F. Kibler, detailed at Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. L. S. Partridge, F.A., assigned to 17th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C., on completing foreign service in Philippines. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. O. F. Marston, assigned to 17th F.A., on expiration of leave granted him to Ft. Bragg, N. C., for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. E. A. O'Hair, assigned to 3d Div., Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Following F.A. officers to San Francisco and sail June 10 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty: Capt. O. F. Porter, H. F. Long; 2d Lts. F. M. Day, J. R. Burill, L. C. Friedersdorff, H. W. Bertsch, Jr., R. C. Cameron, and G. R. Helmick. (Mar. 6.)

Following F.A. officers to New York and sail May 19 for Hawaiian Dept. for duty: Capt. P. P. Rodes; 2d Lts. V. P. Noyes, R. T. Beurket, B. F. Luebbermann, O. M. Barton, J. W. Clyburn, and C. L. Booth. (Mar. 6.)

Capt. N. E. McCluer, to New York and sail June 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with F.A. (Mar. 6.)

Capt. J. E. Lewis, F.A., to San Francisco and sail July 23 to Hawaii for duty with F.A. (Mar. 6.)

Capt. R. C. Burleson on completing course of instruction, Army War College, Washington, D. C., to report to commandant thereof for duty. (Mar. 6.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. of C. A.

(Maj. Gen. A. Hero, Jr., Acting Chief.)

Maj. E. L. Kelly, to sail from San Francisco Apr. 23 to New York City, thence to U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y., for duty. (Mar. 5.)

Maj. R. S. Dodson, designated student, Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 20. (Mar. 8.)

## INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. ALLEN, C. of INF.

Maj. H. A. Bootz, Aug. 1, to Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., for duty with the school staff. (Mar. 4.)

1st Lt. R. L. Nesbit, to San Francisco and sail July 2 for Canal Zone for duty with Infantry. (Mar. 4.)

1st Lt. F. A. Savage, to sail from San Francisco and sail July 2 for Canal Zone for duty. (Mar. 4.)

1st Lt. T. F. Joyce, to New York and sail June 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Mar. 4.)

1st Lt. H. L. Rogers, Jr., to New York and sail June 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Mar. 4.)

Maj. L. B. Row, to New York and sail June 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Following officers to San Francisco and sail July 23 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty with Infantry: Capt. R. Boylan and 1st Lt. G. S. Beatty. (Mar. 4.)

Following officers to San Francisco and sail July 23 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty: 1st Lts. J. S. Johnson, Jr., F. H. Strickland, L. S. Norman, V. E. Biehn, W. F. Marshall, Jr., and A. R. Nichols; 2d Lts. J. A. Kiely and W. W. Lloyd. (Mar. 4.)

Following officers to New York and sail June 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty: Capts. W. L. Blanton, C. S. Johnson, C. F. Sullivan, W. H. Craig, and P. L. Sadler; 1st Lts. L. U. Laibine, L. P. Jordan, J. D. Bender; and 2d Lt. N. K. Elward. (Mar. 4.)

Following officers to New York and sail July 2 to Canal Zone for duty: 1st Lts. L. L. Cobb, T. J. Chrisman, D. L. Robinson, F. H. A. McKeon, and C. M. Tomlinson; 2d Lts. G. C. Stewart, C. E. Henry, C. Alderman, R. E. Cullen, E. A. Chazal, and M. F. Hass. (Mar. 4.)

Capt. C. H. Newell, detailed Infantry instructor to Mississippi N.G., Gulfport, Miss., on completing foreign service in Hawaii. (Mar. 5.)

1st Lt. J. DeW. Pomerene, to New York and sail July 28 to China for duty with Infantry. (Mar. 5.)

1st Lt. C. M. Willingham, to San Francisco and sail Aug. 20 for China for duty with Infantry. (Mar. 5.)

Following Infantry officers to New York and sail July 2 to Porto Rico for duty with Infantry: 1st Lt. M. Montesinos; 2d Lts. H. B. Roberts, O. L. Nelson, Jr., W. K. Dudley, E. J. Hirz, and S. P. McNickle. (Mar. 5.)

1st Lt. G. H. Bare, Inf., detailed in A.S., Mar. 18, to Air Service Primary Flying School Mar. 24 for duty and training. (Mar. 5.)

Maj. M. B. Garber, assigned to 2d Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Mar. 5.)

Maj. T. W. Hammond, Aug. 1, to Washington, D. C., for duty as instructor, Army War College. (Mar. 5.)

Maj. L. R. James, detailed for duty with Org. Res., 2d Corps Area, and assigned to 78th Div., Camden, N. J., July 1. (Mar. 5.)

Capt. B. H. Chastaine, assigned to 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with Infantry. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. K. B. Gunn, detailed for duty as instructor, Texas N.G., Waco, Tex. (Mar. 8.)

Maj. C. B. Hodges appointed commandant of cadets at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y., for duty. (Mar. 8.)

1st Lt. G. H. Bare, detailed in A.S., Mar. 13, to Air Service Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and training. (Mar. 6.)

Capt. R. LeG. Walsh, designated representative of the A.S. on the W.D. technical committee in addition to other duties. (Mar. 6.)

1st Lt. F. M. McKee, to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment. (Mar. 9.)

Maj. H. H. Arnold, A.S., to Marshall Field, Ft. Riley, Kans., for duty. (Mar. 4.)

Capt. O. P. Winnigstad, A.S. (Ord.), Mar. 15, to A.S. Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Tex., for regular prescribed ground instruction, involving no piloting. (Mar. 4.)

2d Lt. T. A. Baldwin, A.S., attached for duty with 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Mar. 5.)

Capt. H. N. Heisen, A.S., detailed for duty with Org. Res., 1st Corps Area, assigned to command Boston air port, Boston, Mass., Mar. 15, for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Capt. W. E. Kepner, to Scott Field, Ill., for duty. (Mar. 8.)

Following officers attached for duty with 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.: 2d Lts. R. T. Finn, J. L. De Pew, and R. C. Conder. (Mar. 8.)

## LEAVES

Two months to Capt. W. C. Royals, M.C., Mar. 15. (Mar. 4.)

One month sick leave to Capt. O. K. Wolber, Inf. (Mar. 4.)

One month, 10 days, to 1st Lt. L. C. Blackburn, A.S., on arrival in New York. (Mar. 4.)

Two months to 1st Lt. D. H. Dunton, A.S., on arrival in United States. (Mar. 4.)

Two months to Capt. A. W. Dawson, M.C., May 1. (Mar. 5.)

Three months, 16 days, to 1st Lt. J. A. Macready, A.S., Mar. 8. (Mar. 5.)

Two months, 18 days, to Capt. R. F. Blodgett, F.A., Apr. 5. (Mar. 8.)

Three months to Capt. G. H. Totten, Q.M.C., July 1, with permission to leave United States. (Mar. 8.)

One month, nine days, to 1st Lt. W. C. Goldsborough, A.S., June 9. (Mar. 8.)

One month, 18 days, to Capt. O. F. Marston, F.A., on relief from present duty. (Mar. 8.)

One month to Maj. J. T. McNarney, A.S., July 1. (Mar. 8.)

One month to Capt. J. W. Campbell, Inf., on arrival at San Francisco. (Mar. 8.)

Sick leave granted Maj. C. P. Daly extended three months. (Mar. 6.)

(Continued on page 684)

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#### Government Insurance for the Service

The confidential draft of the Air reorganization bill, prepared by Chairman Morin of the House Military Committee, contains a provision extending the benefits of insurance to the entire Army. It will be recalled that the Morrow board suggested insurance for flyers in the Air Service. The Senate Military Committee gave favorable consideration to the plan until its last executive meeting when a decision was reached to eliminate it until a thorough study as to the cost could be made. When Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord was a witness before the House Committee—and he was heartily commended by members of the committee for his testimony—he was asked his personal opinion regarding insurance, and he expressed preference for its grant to the entire Service rather than to a branch of it. He pointed out that a widow of an Infantry officer or a Cavalry officer would never understand why she should not receive insurance if her husband died in line of duty while an Airman's widow was so provided for. It was reasoning that plainly appealed to the committee.

It may be that insurance will not be granted at this session for officers of the Army and the Navy. But it is to be hoped Congress will direct that a study be made and that action will be taken which will make reasonable provision for the dependents of those whose pay does not permit the meeting of the large premiums charged. Uncle Sam must stick his tongue in his cheek when he reflects upon the amounts now granted by a rich government to the widows and orphans of men whose lives are spent in his service.

#### Coolidge Wants Native Nitrates

President Coolidge properly has drawn the attention of the country to the failure of Congress in the pending Muscle Shoals legislation to give thought to the National Defense feature of that enterprise. Because of the great amount of nitrates which the farms of the country require, the farm organizations have injected Muscle Shoals into politics, and they will keep it there for a long time to come because farm organizers live on controversy and every dispute means that much grist for their mill. The bill passed by the Senate contemplates the creation of a Congressional Commission, which shall receive bids, and shall recommend for adoption any that is better in terms than that presented by Henry Ford and which the President and Secretary of War approved. The recommendation then must be enacted by Congress, which means more politics. In the meantime, President Coolidge, who places water power secondary to nitrates is earnestly calling the attention of Congress to the imperative necessity of having within our borders a plant which will enable us to turn out explosives in case we should lose command of the seas. The Henry Ford proposal would have protected us in the event of such a calamity. We hold no brief for Mr. Ford. He is a sound business man. His proposal unquestionably would have been advantageous to him. But every servant is worthy of his hire, and while Mr. Ford was profiting the United States would have profited. We hope Mr. Ford will renew his proposal before the Congressional Commission.

#### The Shoe is on the Other Foot

Has a Congressman the right to criticise the Secretary of War before a Board of Army Officers?

Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, General Staff, U.S.A., says not. Congressman Sosnowski declaims otherwise.

It was at a hearing on the project of New York for an all American waterway that General Jadwin used the gavel and squelched the Congressman who shouted his resentment at alleged threats uttered by the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Then bobbed up our friend "Free Speech." General Jadwin shackled him, declaring he would not permit his superior officer to be criticised in his presence.

All we've got to say is that the General will have a busy time from now on.

It may be further added that the members of Congress who resent Army and Navy officers expressing their true opinion of the august body at the Capitol, might tuck the incident away in their minds and permit free speech to have its sway in their committee rooms.

It is an old saw that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander!

#### A Great Officer Gone

When Rear Adm. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., retired, passed away, the nation lost an officer who deservedly enjoyed the respect, the confidence and the affection of all those who knew him and who were aware of his single track devotion to his country and the Navy. Admiral Wainwright not only showed intrepidity in battle, but more than this his career is outstanding for its demonstration of constant attention to duty, its unremitting thought for the development of the good of the Service, and the progressiveness of the ideas advanced and with quiet tenacity put into effect. The Navy of today is what it is because Rear Admiral Wainwright and men like him gave their lives to its establishment and improvement. The memory of them will be an inspiration to those of future generations who will build on the solid foundation they laid.

#### Guard for the Unknown Soldier

President Coolidge has directed that a guard of honor be detailed at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. This action followed the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Congressman Furlow, an alert member of the Military Committee. Vandals have been at work on the Tomb, picnicking parties have left refuse about it, and the reverence one would expect for the bones of a man who represents all our heroic dead has been conspicuous by its absence. There is a ghouliness about some Americans which makes us sometimes wonder if they do not belong to a race that God forgot.

#### Reveille

A typical American is one who is so prosperous that he has to borrow the money to pay his income tax.

*For the sake of regaining her American citizenship Mrs. Anita Braganza renounces her title of Princess every place except in the society column.*

"Once a small-town man has dared to wear knickers, it requires little more courage to don spats."—Baltimore Evening Sun. What! Together?

*There's nothing so unusual in this trial engagement of Pola Negri and Valentino, only most of the movie stars get married first.*

And here's Gerald Chapman writing poetry in jail, and all they're going to do to him is to hang him!

*A number of Italian storm-swept cities are badly damaged in the most devastating gust of wind since Mussolini's last speech.*

President Calles seems to be laboring under the absurd impression that the United States isn't the only country that can enforce its own Constitution.

*Before they pass that law against clairvoyants in Washington we want to slip in the prediction that the pork barrel Congressman will never be in favor of adequate preparedness.*

Chicago prohibits the teaching of pacifism in her public schools, so the next generation will be in a position to deal with the bandit problem without running to Washington for help.

*The Montana man who became violently insane when the band played "How Dry I Am," will be going out the next thing you know trying to get Wayne B. Wheeler's job.*

#### UNCLE ENOCH SAYS

A crowing hen is still wretched but nobody don't git excited no more over er whistlin' woman.

I got one field er good lan' dat'll grow forty gallons er cawn ter de acre. Ef ol' man Samson had lived today he'd have given Delilah a shingle bob.

A squirrel is lak some folks, he'll save up mo' nuts den he kin eat—but yo' never hear of him starvin' ter death.

*Gen. Dennis Nolan is going abroad to visit the battlefields on the Western Front. Well, he won't have to hire a guide.*

Be sure you're right before going ahead, but anyhow, go ahead!

#### COMPULSORY SERVICE

"These funny guys," said the old maid, "claim that married life is war."

"Well?"

"Then we ought to have conscription for the men."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The revised slogan of the Prince of Wales: "A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse I can stay on."

The old reliable Army mule has no self-starter but the modern auto hasn't made him obsolete yet.

And now Prof. Whittlesey, of Princeton, announces that the Fourth of July really falls on August 2. This is what comes of claiming that George Washington was a human being.

#### Dear Mr. Editor

IS VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Illoilo, P. I., Jan. 28, 1926.

Dear Mr. O'Laughlin:

Yes, I am very much interested in the improvement which has taken place in the publication of the Army and Navy Journal under the new management. I was very much interested in the publication of the Morrow aircraft reports, and subsequently read with a great deal of interest the comments by Gen. Harbord and Adm. Fletcher.

Yes, I am very much interested in the improvement which has taken place in the publication of the Army and Navy Journal under the new management. I was very much interested in the publication of the Morrow aircraft reports, and subsequently read with a great deal of interest the comments by Gen. Harbord and Adm. Fletcher.

With best wishes for your continued success.

Very truly yours,

COL. H. GILHOUSER.

#### WE DISPLEASE GENERAL HAMMOND

War Department Militia Bureau, Washington, Mar. 3, 1926.

The Editor, Army and Navy Journal, Lenox Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I was greatly surprised and pleased to read the article in your issue of Feb. 27, 1926, reference a "controversy between the General Staff and Chief of Militia Bureau."

Neither the Militia Bureau nor I have any "bitter feelings against the General Staff." There are times when we may disagree in certain matters, due to an honest difference of opinion, the same as happens between different War Department branches or within their own offices, but such disagreements have not caused any bitter feeling on my part.

I do not appreciate the light that your article places the Militia Bureau in. It was ill-advised and entirely unauthorized by me. Whenever I desire to express an opinion on such important matters to the press, the War Department or Congress, I will do so myself with full responsibility.

Will you please be so kind as to publish this in order that any erroneous impressions may be corrected.

Very truly yours,

CREED C. HAMMOND, Major General, Chief, Militia Bureau.

Editor's Note—The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal has investigated personally the cause of the complaint of General Hammond. It is groundless. General Hammond, himself, condemned G. O. No. 6 at the National Guard Convention in St. Augustine, Fla., in January. Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, New York National Guardsman, in an article in the New York National Guardsman, declared "the warmest discussion" of the Convention related to the General Order and numbered among those who "attacked" the present head of the Militia Bureau. Congressman Speaks, of Ohio, has a bill, apparently presented at the request of the National Guard Association of the United States, pending placing the Militia Bureau directly under the Secretary of War. This is in line with General Hammond's expressed views. Has he changed them? We have no idea. Why General Hammond is moved to express his displeasure at this time we do not know, but the Army and Navy Journal, being a newspaper, will print the news without fear or favor.

#### ASK THE JOURNAL

R.O.T.C.—The Army regulations provide that Reserve Officers Training Corps graduates are exempted from tests for promotion to first lieutenant. The latest regulations state: "As the courses of instruction in the senior divisions of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps cover the subjects specified for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates who have successfully completed such instruction within five years of date of application for certificate of capacity for promotion to first lieutenant will be excused from all tests specified for the appropriate branch of service."

Soldier asks.—(1) A soldier having been tried by general court under 93d Article of War, sentenced to two months and two-thirds pay for a like period, does he have to make up this time on his enlistment? A. Yes. (2) A soldier enlisted in the Army, discharged by G.C.M. for desertion without honor. Later reenlisted and served honorably. Does the first enlistment count for retirement? A. Yes.

Subscriber—Any question regarding the rights of a widow of a veteran, other than a World War veteran, should be addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., giving full particulars. If a veteran of the World War, communicate with the Director, U.S. Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C. In all communications state the name of the veteran, his serial number, rank, and organization.

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**PARIS NOVELTIES**  
By COUNTESS MARY TOLSTOY

Leather as a trimming on women's frocks has never before been as popular as it is this season. Collars, cuffs and belts to match are worn on dresses made of all sorts of materials, even crepe georgette. The round collar is usually made in a bright color, edged with gold or silver lace, also cut out of leather. There are, as well, the metalized kids toned to the delicacy of modern pastel shades. Metalized leather straps, bands and pipings are lavishly used by leading hatmakers. Buttonhole flowers, such as gilded camellias, are made of this material.

Kasha being as prevalent as ever, the kasha handbag trimmed with wool is all the rage this season. Thus the ensemble is more fully carried out, for dress, coat, hat and bag may all match. A novelty in bags is the cylindrical shape, made of all kinds of leather, and carried by a handle that is attached lengthwise.

The two fashionable tints used in lingerie this year are "ibis" and "topaz." The first is a sort of flesh tint mixed with yellow, while the other, as the name suggests, is frankly yellow. Lace is used a great deal, and also a heavy embroidery. One design of wheat stalks is particularly fascinating. The "combination" is displayed rather than the "parure," or two pieces, and has the advantage of being much more economical.

The newest note in shawls is the "gossamer," a wispy affair woven in wool and silk threads, with a hint of pale pink on a creamy base. Scarves of the same pattern are also shown, for morning wear. They rather suggest the Russian "Chales d'Orenburg," woven of wool so fine that the entire shawl, four or five yards in width, can be made to pass through a wedding ring; and yet so warm are they that they are an adequate protection from the glacial temperature of the Russian nights. These shawls, formally a necessary part of the wardrobe of all Russian ladies, are rare and valuable now.

The silk shawl with long fringe is on sale in all the big shops, usually in a bright color without embroidery or design. They look well on simple black frocks, for theater or restaurant wear. For summer they replace an evening wrap.

**RECIPES**

One Dollar for each one published sent by a subscriber or immediate family

**LUNCHEON DISH.**—One-half lb. chopped steak, 1 lb. noodles, 1 small onion, 1 small can tomatoes. Cook the noodles in plenty of salted water for 10 minutes. Drain. In a hot skillet put a small lump of butter, when melted, add the chopped onion. Cook three minutes, then add the chopped meat. Stir and when the meat has turned color add the tomatoes. When this mixture has simmered five minutes, add the noodles and heat to serve. Grated cheese is served with this.—Mrs. Edward Spears, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

**SWEETBREAD PATTIES.**—Wash one pair of calves' sweetbread, place into boiling water and let simmer about 20 minutes. Place into cold water and when cold pick into small bits, carefully removing all membrane. Chop one can of mushrooms fine. Rub together a heaping tablespoon of butter and a tablespoon of flour to which add half a pint of sweet cream and stir until it boils, then season with one-fourth teaspoon of salt and a sprinkle of white pepper. Add the sweetbreads and mushrooms. Heat in a double boiler and serve in patty shells.—Mrs. W. E. Sankey, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

**COAST GUARD CADETS' SUMMER CRUISE.**—The itinerary of the practice ship Alexander Hamilton for the 1926 cruise has been tentatively planned as indicated below. This itinerary will give the cadets an extensive amount of piloting experience, afford familiarity with this section of the North American coast, and permit of the opportunity for target and rifle practice. Arrangements will be made for the use of the Marine Corps target range at Parris Island, and during the stay at Rockland (Penobscot Bay) special attention will be given to boat drills, etc.

Leave New London, Conn., June 1; arrive Parris Island, S. C., June 6, leave June 17; arrive Bermuda, June 23, leave June 28; arrive Halifax, N. S., July 3, leave July 8; arrive Shelburne, N. S., July 9, leave July 11; arrive Bar Harbor, Me., July 12, leave July 15; arrive Rockland, Me., July 19, leave July 24; arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 1, leave Aug. 5; arrive Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 6, leave Aug. 9; arrive Boston, Mass., Aug. 9, leave Aug. 13; arrive Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 13, leave Aug. 15; arrive New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 18; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 18, leave Aug. 22; arrive New York, N. Y., Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive New London, Conn., Aug. 26.

**THE CAPTURE OF BIG FOOT.**—A survivor of the battle of Wounded Knee Creek, S. Dak., against Sioux Indians, Dec. 29, 1890, is Ord. Sergt. M. Leach, U.S.A., retired, formerly 1st Sergeant of Troop B, 7th Cavalry, U.S.A., who resides at Rensselaer, N. Y.

Ordnance Sergeant Leach, in a letter sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with a view to correcting some alleged inaccuracies which have been published concerning the capture of Big Foot, gives the following brief account of the event:

A squadron of the 9th Cavalry under General Henry left camp at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., Dec. 24, 1890, to intercept Big Foot's band of Sioux Indians who had made their escape from the 8th Cavalry under General Sumner, and were trying to get into the Agency to increase their following. The first squadron 7th Cavalry under Maj. S. M. Whitson consisting of Troops "A," "B," "I," and "K," left camp about 3 P. M., Dec. 26, during a regular blizzard with the same orders as those given the 9th Cavalry, viz., to capture Big Foot and his band.

We made a forced march to the crossing of Wounded Knee Creek where we went into camp. On the morning of Dec. 27, scouting parties were sent out in all directions but none saw any Indians. Our Indian Scouts however on Dec. 28 reported the Sioux Indians about 10 or 12 miles from our camp, and we at once prepared to get on the move. In 10 minutes we were on the march, taking nothing with us but our pack train. A short forced march brought us to the Indians, and after a little powwow they consented to go to our camp for the night.

We placed them in camp close to our own, and to prevent them from tricking us as they did General Sumner, a strong guard was placed over them under command of Gen. E. A. Garlington, then 1st Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry. The Indians were very quiet, and after they filled their bellies with the rations we gave them, they all went to sleep or apparently did, and this we considered a bad sign. Heart heep bad.

The following morning troops "D," "E," "C," and "G," 7th Cavalry and Battery "E," 1st Artillery, under command of Colonel Forsyth arrived about 4 A. M. to assist in disarming the Indians. History tells the rest as to how while disarming the Indians, they made a sudden attack on the troops, and the fight commenced. The report of General Miles regarding the fight shows that the troops were so placed among the Indians that the fire was destructive to some of their own men, while other portions of the troops were so placed as to be non-effective. Captain Wallace and 24 men were killed and Lieutenant Garlington and Hawthorne and 33 men were wounded. There were 82 Indian men killed and 64 women and children killed and buried on the grounds and others later died of wounds. Some of the Indians got away and were later captured. The 9th Cavalry was not in this fight and had nothing to do with the capture of Chief Big Foot. But in the White Clay Creek or Mission fight the 9th Cavalry had a part which they played to the letter in coming to the rescue of the 7th when we were surrounded by the Indians.

I know General Henry was a gallant leader and Indian fighter. I am not trying to take any glory from him or the 9th Cavalry. In regards to the fight I do not care to criticize either of the officers, as to their statement or opinions.

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# THE RESERVE FORCES

## ORGANIZED RESERVE

MANHATTAN CHAPTER R.O.A.—The Manhattan Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association, which has grown to be the largest in the whole United States, is holding monthly luncheons at the Army and Navy Club, 30 West 44th St., New York City, on the first Wednesday of each month. Luncheon starts at 12:30 and is over promptly at 1:30.

Two short talks are made and among past guests and speakers, were Generals Summerall, Bullard, Cruikshank, Stotesbury, Pierce and others interested in the work of the Reserve Officers Association.

One hundred and thirty attended the luncheon on Feb. 3 at which Gen. Louis V. Stotesbury and the newly appointed Police Commissioner, George V. McLaughlin, spoke. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, President of the Military Order of the World War, and Capt. Charles Nungesser, the famous French Ace, were speakers at the last luncheon.

Every Wednesday a special large table, or several, are assigned in the Grill of the Army and Navy Club, to the Reserve Officers Association and any Reserve Officer from New York or anywhere else is cordially invited to join and sit down. The table is marked by a sign.

The officers of the Manhattan Chapter are Col. Fred Cardway, President; Maj. Frank E. Davidson, Vice-President, and Captain Franklin Lee, Secretary.

NINETY-SIXTH DIVISION RESERVE OFFICERS.—At the last monthly meeting of the Bellingham (Washington) Sector of the Reserve Officers' Association Col. F. M. Jones, who is in charge of the Seattle branch office, presided. The military instruction problem of the evening was presented by Capt. F. W. Race, 4th Inf., U.S.A., who came up from Ft. Lawton for this purpose.

The principal talk was given by Lt. Col. Harry V. Wurdeemann, who is the president of the Washington Department of the Reserve Officers' Association. The subject of the talk was his experiences while on the General Staff of the War Department last year.

The Lane County (Oregon) Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association has adopted the squad system as outlined in a recent letter from national headquarters. In the future the meetings of the chapter will be held in a new home in the Eugene Hotel, where very attractive and comfortable quarters have been donated by the kindness of Mr. F. A. Clark.

Keen interest is being displayed in the Leavenworth lectures which are being presented to the Reserve Chapters of Eugene, Salem and Roseburg under the supervision of Maj. John P. Bubb, Infantry (D.O.L.), who is in charge of this district. Reserve officers are more than anxious to participate in these problems and the actual work of these officers changes the course from a lecture form to that of a real conference.

COL. McADAMS, U.S.A., TO DUTY WITH RESERVES.—Lt. Col. John P. McAdams, U.S.A., who has been on duty with the Militia Bureau, has been ordered to duty with the Organized Reserves headquarters of the District of Columbia. The present senior executive officer, Lt. Col. John Scott, Infantry, who developed the reserve work in the District, will complete his four-year tour of duty this summer. It is believed that Colonel McAdams will succeed Colonel Scott as senior executive officer of the reserve headquarters.

## NAVAL RESERVE

VOLUNTEER NAVAL RESERVE.—The following-named officers of the Volunteer Naval Reserve, graduates of the Naval Academy, class of 1923, and class of 1924, were transferred on Mar. 3, 1926, to the Fleet Reserve to fill vacancies in the following divisions:

Ens. R. DeWolf Higgins, DE-F, 12th Fleet Div., at Springfield, Mass., and Ens. L. B. Jaudon, DE-F, 37th Fleet Div., at St. Louis, Mo.

## U.S.M.C. RESERVE

U.S.M.C. RESERVE.—Commissions for the following as second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps have been sent to the Senate for confirmation as a result of the findings of the board which acted on the candidates from the enlisted ranks for commissions:

Laramire D. Sneed, Donald M. Hamilton, James A. Donahue, Paul A. Putman, Earl H. Phillips, Presley M. Rixey, III, Austin Kautz, James M. Ranck, Jr., Mathew C. Horner, Lawrence Norman, Granville K. Frisbie.

## R. O. T. C.

R. O. T. C. AGITATION AT EMORY, GA., ENDS.—Declaring the recent R. O. T. C. discussion on the campus to be bootless and to no good purpose, the Student Activities Council, Emory University, Georgia, which is the governing council of the student body, passed a resolution at its last regular meeting, recently, that the R. O. T. C. issue be dropped from discussion.

"This action on the part of the Student Activities Council," writes a correspondent to this paper, "is in line with the recent action of the Inter-Fraternity Council, which indorsed by a unanimous vote the work of the R. O. T. C. at Emory. Those against military training were confined to a very small group."

The question of abolishing military training was first raised at Emory at an open forum meeting of the Student Activities Council following the return of a number of students who attended the Methodist Young Peoples' Conference held at Memphis, Tenn., during the Christmas holidays. The question was again brought to the attention of the students during the recent religious emphasis week by Sherwood Eddy, a leader of the pacifist movement in the United States today, who spoke in favor of abolishing the R. O. T. C. During the following week Dr. W. L. Pierce, presiding elder of the South Atlantic District of the Methodist Church, spoke before the students in favor of the R. O. T. C. system.

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## NATIONAL GUARD

**COL. E. OLMSTED, N. J. N.G., ADVANCED TO CHIEF OF STAFF.**—Lt. Col. Edward Olmstead, N. J. N.G., has recently been appointed Chief of Staff of the 44th Division by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commander of the division. Colonel Olmsted is an officer of wide experience with a fine record of efficient service, in peace and war, and is well known in the Regular Army and the National Guard. He is a Californian and first entered the National Guard as a private in old Troop A, N. Y. N.G., in 1898, and rose in successive grades to his present position. He had previously been serving as Assistant Chief of Staff, C-4, of the 44th Division.

Overseas Colonel Olmsted was a member of the General Staff of the A.E.F. as Assistant Chief of Staff of the 27th Division which served with the British armies in France and Belgium and participated in three major operations—the occupation of a defensive sector in the Ypres salient, the Ypres-Les offensive in Flanders and the Somme offensive in Picardy.

In addition to the Victory Medal and the British General Service Medal he was awarded the D.S.M. by the United States, the decoration of Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre with palm from the King of the Belgians and the Conspicuous Service Cross by the State of New York.

He also received citations for conspicuous service overseas from General Pershing, commander-in-chief, and from General O'Ryan, 27th Division.

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD.**—With the object in view of creating interest in rifle and pistol firing Col. T. J. Rogers, U.S.A., the instructor with the 135th Inf., Minnesota National Guard, arranged for the second annual company team indoor rifle and pistol competition which was held at the armory in Minneapolis a few days ago with teams from Stillwater, Jackson, Austin, Aitkin, Hutchinson, Owatonna and Minneapolis (U) competing. Range 50 feet; positions, 10 shots standing, 5 kneeling, 5 sitting, 10 prone, and 10 rapid fire for the rifle, and 75 feet for the pistol.

Company G, of Hutchinson, won first place; Service Company of Minneapolis, second place, and Company C, Minneapolis, third place, in the rifle shoot. Howitzer Company, Stillwater, won first place in the pistol shoot; Company H, Austin, second, and Service Company, Minneapolis, third. Individual high for National Guard rifle was won by Pvt. Pendergast, Aitkin, with 265 out of a possible 300, with Sgt. Hanson, Company G, Hutchinson, second.

Individual high for pistol was won by Cpl. Glacham, Stillwater, and second by Pvt. Schwartz, Stillwater. After the National Guard team shoot a contest was staged between a regimental team from the 3d U.S. Infantry and one from the 135th Infantry, the former winning by a score of 1,305 as against 1,257 by the National Guard team. The 3d U.S. Infantry team also won the pistol competition by a score of 833 as against 751 for the 135th Infantry.

Following the team shoots were individual contests for both rifle and pistol, the 3d Infantry carrying off first place in each event. These contests have proven of much interest and value.

The regimental commander is now arranging for a state-wide team contest open to teams from the Services, colleges, universities and civilian organizations. Already a team of young ladies, all expert shots, have made application to enter, as well as several National Rifle Association teams which Colonel Rogers organized in cities where units of the regiment are located.

The 135th Infantry and the 151st Field Artillery, National Guard, held a joint review and parade recently before 2,000 spectators at the armory in Minneapolis. Mayor George Leach (brigadier general, National Guard), received the review. After an exhibition drill by one of the Infantry companies a gymkhana was held in which both National Guardsmen and civilians participated.

The battalion commanders have recently completed their quarterly inspection and report considerable improvement in general efficiency, and a most systematic scheme for the care and preservation of property.

The regiment will go into camp at Lake City, Minn., on July 4. Even at this early date all companies have cleared their records of "paper" soldiers and have reached the maximum strength allowed by regulations.

**OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.**—Members of the Headquarters Co., 166th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, have started a drive at Greenfield for \$5,000 with which to buy a site for a state armory. The building will cost \$50,000.

The new state armory at Hamilton, Ohio, is expected to be completed by April 1. The local American Legion is considering the expenditure of \$800 for a maple floor in the building, the state appropriation not contemplating anything in this respect but pine.

**NEW YORK HAS OVER TWELVE PERCENT OF TOTAL STRENGTH OF N.G. OF UNITED STATES.**—Of the 176,947 officers and men making up the National Guard of the United States on Dec. 31 last, it is interesting to note that the National Guard units of New York State, aggregating 21,896 officers and enlisted men, comprised over 12 percent of the total strength of the National Guard, according to compilations released by the War Department. Pennsylvania, with 11,677, had the second greatest National Guard strength on Dec. 31. Other states which stood high in the number of National Guardsmen were Massachusetts, with 9,845; Illinois, with 8,736; Texas, with 8,127, and Ohio, with 8,060. Nevada was the only state in the Union with no National Guard.

**SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, N.Y.N.G., TO GIVE PLAY IN ARMORY.**—A regimental play by members of the 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., to be presented at the armory in New York City the latter part of April, the proceeds of which are to go toward financing the new full dress uniform, is now in rehearsal.

The Dramatic Society feels fortunate in having procured the services of Lt. A. D. Ennis as its coach. His work in producing "Othello" for the regimental headquarters Company last year was worthy of praise. The regiment will go to the state camp at Peekskill, N. Y., for annual field service from Aug. 8 to 22, inclusive.

**GENERAL HAMMOND, CHIEF OF MILITIA BUREAU, TO REVIEW THE 245TH COAST ART., N.Y.N.G.**—Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief of Militia Bureau of the War Department, will review the 245th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G. (13th N. Y.), Col. Sydney Grant, in its armory in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Mar. 27. A number of special exhibitions will be given in addition to the review.

### 4,800,000 ATTENDED ARMY MOVIES

The Motion Picture Service operated by the U.S. Army, under the direction of The Adjutant General of the Army during the year 1925, proved immensely attractive and had an attendance of over 4,800,000. With 94 theaters on military posts and stations in the United States, and 11 on reservations in the Panama Canal Zone, the Army Motion Picture Service controls the fourth largest circuit of motion picture houses in the world. The circuit is self-sustaining and is operated without the aid of Government funds. Only 35 theaters are run at a profit, but the surplus received from the profit-making theaters is sufficient to support those on the smaller posts, the operation of which involves a monthly deficit. The attendance for January, 1926, is reported as 312,122, a considerable increase over the corresponding month of last year, and it is believed that the total attendance for 1926 will be over 5,000,000.

### C.M.T.C. AFFAIRS, 2D CORPS AREA

Capt. Nathan H. Lord, O.R.C., a very capable and enterprising officer, has been reappointed by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., to act as his civilian aide in C.M.T.C. affairs in the 2d Corps Area, plans for the training of 4,200 youths from the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware in this summer's Citizens' Military Training Camps programs has got actively under way.

Appointment of Captain Lord, who is also a representative of the Military Training Camps Association, places the enrollment of C.M.T.C. students for the 1926 camps under a single united body, the association already having accepted offers of patriotic citizens of prominence in every county of the three states to act as active heads of committees within their territories. These county chairmen will now be appointed by General Summerall as War Department representatives.

Under the plans announced an additional 1,800 candidates are to be enrolled from New York, New Jersey and Delaware, increasing the quota of the 2d Corps from 4,200 to 6,000.

The camps will be located at Plattsburg and Ft. Niagara, N. Y., for Infantry studies; Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for Cavalry; Madison Barracks, N. Y., Field Artillery; Ft. Hancock, N. J., Coast Artillery; Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for signal and radio work, and Ft. DuPont, Del., for Engineers.

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# U. S. NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COMPONENTS

## NAVY INCOME TAX RETURNS

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur on Mar. 8 sent the following radiogram to all ships and stations, relating to the 1926 income tax returns:

Naval personnel and employees abroad and in the possessions, and naval personnel afloat outside the United States, have been granted an extension to June 15, 1926, to render income tax returns, provided the returns bear an affidavit explaining the cause of delay. It is advisable to file returns as soon as possible, as the interest at 6 percent per annum will run from Mar. 15. Naval personnel and employees at home stations and naval personnel afloat in United States whose net income exceeds \$5,000 have until May 15 to render their final returns, provided the tentative returns are filed before Mar. 15, and are accompanied by one-fourth of the estimated due tax.

Interest of 6 percent from Mar. 15 will be charged only on any amount by which the final due tax exceeds the estimated due tax. Persons ashore and afloat at home stations whose net income is less than \$5,000 must render returns by Mar. 15.

## NAVY CAPTAIN CHANGES

The following prospective changes in senior captains commands at sea have been approved by the Navy Department:

Capt. F. B. Brumby from the U.S.S. New Mexico to the War College, to be relieved by Capt. W. D. Leahy about June 5.

Capt. H. Lanning from the U.S.S. Pennsylvania to the Army War College, to be relieved by Capt. C. T. Owens early in June.

Capt. D. W. Todd from the U.S.S. Nevada to the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., to be relieved by Capt. C. S. Kempff in June.

Capt. A. J. Hopburn from the U.S.S. West Virginia to Director of Naval Intelligence, to be relieved by Capt. W. T. Cluverius about June 5.

Capt. D. N. Theleen from the U.S.S. New York to duty as Technical Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, to be relieved by Captain C. A. Abele about June 1.

Capt. H. E. Yarnell from the Air Squadrons, Scouting Fleet, to the War College Staff, to be relieved by Capt. J. J. Raby in July.

Capt. C. S. Kempff from the U.S.S. Seattle to the U.S.S. Nevada.

Capt. S. E. Briggs from the War College to the U.S.S. Texas.

## MARINE CORPS NOTES

New insignia for Marine Corps members qualifying with special weapons and the bayonet has been authorized by Headquarters. While carrying no compensation the new uniform insignia will indicate the particular weapon with which the wearer has acquired exceptional skill.

Marine Corps aviators started Mar. 9 from Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., for Port au Prince, Haiti, a four-day trip, using the new type amphibian plane, the longest test flight ever made with this type. The trip has a twofold purpose, one being to save expense of shipment of one of the planes, and the transportation of the crew and the other to determine the suitability of this plane for combined land and sea operations.

The party, headed by Maj. H. Brainard include Lt. Walter G. Farrel and two mechanics, Sergeants Belcher and Dalserson. Stops were planned at Fayetteville, S.C.; Daytona, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

One of the two planes will be flown back by Major Brainard after he has made an inspection of the Marine Corps Aviation Unit attached to the 1st Brigade there. He is due home Mar. 20.

## STANDING OF NAVY SHIPS

The following is the standing of the highest of the following classes of vessels in the United States Navy in engineering performances for the month of January, 1926:

Light Cruiser Class—(1) Concord, (2) Milwaukee, (3) Richmond, (4) Trenton, (5) Raleigh, (6) Marblehead, (7) Cincinnati, (8) Memphis, (9) Omaha, (10) Detroit.

Cruiser Class—(1) Galveston, (2) Rochester, (3) Huron, (4) Cleveland, (5) Seattle.

Gunboat Class—(1) Sacramento, (2) Isabel, (3) General Alava, (4) Tulsa, (5) Scorpion, (6) Niagara, (7) Nokomis, (8) Asheville, (9) Helena, (10) Hannibal.

Following is the standing of the highest of the following class of vessels in the United States Navy in engineering performances for the month of January, 1926, and for the year to Feb. 1, 1926:

Submarine Class—January, 1926: (1) S-1, (2) O-4, (3) O-6, (4) R-10, (5) O-9, (6) S-42, (7) S-13, (8) S-44, (9) S-49, (10) R-17.

Submarine Class—For the year to Feb. 1, 1926: (1) O-4, (2) O-6, (3) S-34, (4) S-43, (5) R-7, (6) S-42, (7) S-1, (8) R-20, (9) R-6, (10) O-7.

## EXAMS FOR NAVY MEN

A competitive examination for the appointment of enlisted men of the Navy to the grades of Gunner, Electrician and Machinist, will be held the week beginning July 12, 1926.

The preliminary examination of candidates will be held by Commanding Officers in ample time to permit reports to reach the bureau prior to May 15, 1926. All applications received subsequent to that date will not be considered.

## U.S. FLEET NOTES

The Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, has been authorized by the Bureau of Navigation to issue orders to officers of the fleet who desire transfers in exchange. These transfers will be made between officers attached to ships normally operating in the Atlantic and Pacific, and are made at this time to eliminate delays and to reduce the cost of transportation. About 18 transfers in exchange will be effected.

During the stay of the fleet all men on shore duty in the 15th Naval District whose tour of shore duty is completed, will be relieved by men from the fleet. The number of transfers to be made is quite large, particularly in aviation and submarine personnel on duty at Coco Solo.

After a conference of the personnel officers of the various units of the fleet the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, recommended a decrease of seven chief petty officers in the complement of each battleship. This decrease will be made up as follows: four chief boatswain's mates, one chief machinist's mate, one chief water tender, one chief yeoman. Also, as there was an excess number of chief boatswain's mates in the Scouting Fleet, arrangements were made to transfer 15 chief boatswain's mates to the Battle Fleet. Any excess in other chief petty officer ratings will be reported to the Bureau of Navigation in order that they may be distributed among units outside of the fleet. The number of chief petty officers in some vessels greatly exceeds the accommodations provided for these ratings.

The fleet left port for tactical exercises Mar. 1. The fleet base force remained in port during the period from Mar. 1 to Mar. 6, and the submarines operated independently. During the week tactical exercises, night attacks and torpedo exercises were held.

The Commander in Chief issued an invitation to the Army, inviting 200 officers of the Army to accompany the fleet during the period from Mar. 1 to Mar. 6. These officers were assigned to all classes of vessels, and it is hoped that this interchange of visits will result in mutual benefit.

The following itinerary for the Commander in Chief in the U.S.S. Seattle has been approved by the Navy Department:

Leave Balboa Mar. 15 a. m.; arrive Mar. 17 a. m. at Port Culebra, Costa Rica (560), leave Mar. 18 a. m.; arrive Mar. 19 a. m. at San Jose, Guatemala (270), leave Mar. 23 p. m.; arrive Mar. 27 p. m. at Mazatlan (1145), leave Mar. 31 p. m.; arrive Apr. 2 a. m. at Magdalena Bay (365), leave Apr. 3 a. m.; arrive Apr. 6 at San Diego (600); arrive Apr. 12 or 13 at San Pedro (92).

Fleet conference was held at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. at Balboa Feb. 7 on the results of Fleet Problem No. 6. Adm. Robison, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, presided at the conference. Five hours, the duration of the conference, was divided among 34 speakers. The conference brought out many new points, and was considered very interesting by the large number of officers attending from the fleet and from the Army posts in the Canal Zone.

The U.S.S. Colorado and U.S.S. Richmond did not stop at Panama upon the completion of Fleet Problem No. 6. These vessels proceeded directly through the Canal, the U.S.S. Colorado going to Norfolk and the U.S.S. Richmond to New York via Hampton Roads.

## U.S.N.A. GRADUATES' DINNER

The Naval Academy Graduates' dinner will be held this year at the Naval Academy on May 29, the day of the Army-Navy baseball game and track meet at Annapolis.

## VARIOUS NAVY NOTES

Orders have been issued detaching the minesweeper Swan from duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and assigning her to the Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone. About Mar. 15, or as soon as repairs are completed, the Swan will proceed to the Virgin Islands, for temporary duty as relief of the Grebe during a month's overhaul after which the ship will proceed to the Canal Zone.

An itinerary for the cruiser Pittsburgh and Destroyer Division 27 from Apr. 5 until July 2 when the destroyers will sail for the states, has been approved by the Chief of Naval Operations.

Leaving Alexandria on Apr. 5 the Pittsburgh will visit Haifa, Mudros Bay, Trieste, Durazzo, Gravesend and Belfast, leaving there on July 2 for home waters.

Vice Adm. Roger Wells, force commander, will go from Mudros to Constantinople on board the Scorpion. He will sail for Constanza about Apr. 20 and from there will go to Bucharest, Budapest and Vienna to make official calls upon the American diplomatic representatives accredited to these countries and will rejoin the flagship at Trieste on May 8.

The itinerary of the destroyers is widely varied. The Osborne and Charles Ausburn, starting from Malta on Mar. 22 will visit Naples, Leghorn, Algiers, Cadiz, Southampton, Gothenborg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Gravesend and Cherbourg.

The Lamson and Preston will visit together Trieste, Venice, Naples, Leghorn, Cannes and Algiers and then separate, the Lamson going to Plymouth, Gravesend, Antwerp and Cherbourg while the Preston visits Lisbon, and then rejoins the Lamson at Gravesend.

The Coghlan and Bruce will stop at Trieste, Venice, Piraeus, Mudros Bay, Rhodes, Khania, Crete, Naples, Leghorn, Ajaccio, Cannes, Barcelona, Algiers, and Gibraltar.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur on Mar. 8 accepted for the Government the deed to the Sand Point aviation field, approximately 400 acres, for use as a naval aviation station, from the representatives of King County, Wash.

This property has been under lease by the Navy Department and has been used as a Naval Reserve Station.

## JOINT EXERCISES IN PANAMA

In addition to the facts already printed in this paper about the joint Army and Navy exercises in the Panama Canal Department in January and February last, we have received the following official data.

The Control Force of the U.S. Fleet was opposed in simulated warfare by local naval forces and all Army troops stationed on the Atlantic side on Jan. 15. The enemy was held at a distance by the Coast Artillery, and prevented from making a "run-by" by submarines stationed at the breakwater entrance.

On Feb. 3-4 the U.S. Scouting Fleet arrived from Guantanamo and made a hypothetical attack against all available defenders within the Canal Zone garrison. The various elements of major effort were involved. Bombardment and landing operations were simulated. Smoke screens were employed. The hostile aerial service was especially active and by a simulated bombing of France Field and Coco Solo prevented the defending planes from taking the air while the fleet was actually attacking. During the exercises the airplanes from France Field maintained night patrol.

After the naval phase was completed the mobile beach defense forces were assumed to have been hostile forces which had succeeded in landing. These at once marched again to the Canal and spirited land maneuvers resulted.

The conclusions drawn from the exercises were: a. The garrison has proved to be highly efficient in defending the Canal, but inadequate in numbers. b. The plans for defense are sound. c. The fortifications, as projected, should be sufficient, when completed, to resist naval attacks in the present stage of naval development. d. The Air Service of the Canal has proved to be inadequate in number of men and amount of material to meet success-

fully an air attack which an enemy could bring against the Canal.

## LIFE OF ADMIRAL LUCE, U.S.N.

Life and Letters of Rear Adm. Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., founder of the Naval War College, by Rear Adm. Robert Gleaves, U.S.N., with 19 illustrations, is a book that should be read and enjoyed not only by every officer of the Navy but by all others interested in those who "go down to the sea in ships." The story of the life of this notable officer is splendidly and entertainingly told by Adm. Gleaves, and is of absorbing interest.

The book, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York and London, is a volume of 381 pages, printed in large type, with a complete index. Among its interesting chapters are Cruises in The Congress and The Columbus, Cruise of the Vandalia, Life at the Naval Academy, Astronomical Work, Coast Survey, Civil War Experiences, In Command of the Monitor Nantucket, Experiences as Commandant of Midshipmen, Cruise to Europe, The Naval Training System, Naval War College, Affairs of the Haytien Republic, The General Board, Line and Staff Controversy, etc., and the Last Years of His Life.

Among the illustrations are those of Adm. Luce as Commander in Chief of the U.S. Naval Forces on the North Atlantic, and his picture as a midshipman in 1842, and also those of his father and mother, and the wife of Adm. Luce, as well as a number of the old ships of the Navy. The price of this book is \$4.00.

The many changes in the material conditions of the Navy during Adm. Luce's 67 years of service, as the author of the book points out, never threw him behind. He kept himself always just ahead of the crest of the successive waves of progress and reorganization that swept over the Navy during what is called the transition period which followed the two decades of stagnation and demoralization succeeding the Civil War. "His horizon was always ahead of him."

Admiral Luce's qualities as a seaman, with all the word implies, were preeminent, but are apt to be lost sight of in the reputation he established as the founder of the War College and the father of the training system.

Admiral Luce, familiarly known as the grand old man of the Navy, firmly believed that a sailor could only be made at sea and in sailing ships, and the establishment of the training system, as will be seen in reading his history, was built upon the doctrine that the efficiency of the Navy would be increased 100 percent if every officer and every man were a trained seaman.

By the training system he gave the country a class of seamen who, generally considered, embody the sound mind in the sound body. He entered the Navy in the days of hard drinking and hard fighting, when men were allowed to go ashore only at long intervals, and were brought back to their ships sodden with liquor, maimed and bruised and insensible, and were hoisted over the side like so many beef. Days when a large proportion of the crew could neither read nor write. As the type of bluejacket improved, Adm. Luce saw the necessity of training them by some methodical plan, and while his efforts attracted but little attention at first, his ideas gradually took hold and became a fixed policy of the Navy Department, with the result that raw recruits were developed into men of self-respect and independent character, with a sense of fearless devotion to duty.

When the training system became a permanent policy of the Navy Department, Adm. Luce gave his best efforts, guided by mature experience and sound judgment, to the founding of a Naval War College. He was the first in any navy, Adm. Gleaves points out, to recognize that war at sea is a game of science as well as skill, and that it was essential for a sea officer to be familiar with tactics and strategy and logistics in order to carry on successfully a campaign on the ocean. Seventy years before Scharnhorst had established a school of the General Staff in Berlin and Von Moltke was one of his pupils. That was the beginning of the German war machine that brought about the downfall of the French Empire.

By the light of that school, Adm. Luce visioned a school on similar lines for our naval officers.

The Naval War College, out of which grew the General Board, was the culmination of his long career, accomplished in the full maturity of his powers, and by it his technical and professional reputation will be longest remembered. It entitles him to a secure place in American naval history.

March 13, 1926

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## ORDERS FOR THE NAVY

Commander-in-Chief  
Calvin Coolidge, President  
Secretary of the Navy  
Curtis D. Wilbur

Assistant Secretary of the Navy  
T. Douglas Robinson  
Chief of Naval Operations  
Admiral E. W. Eberle

March 4

Comdr. L. J. Gulliver, ora. Feb. 5, 1926, re-  
voked, to continue duty command U.S.S. Orion;  
Lt. Comdr. B. M. Thompson, det. Sqn. 12,  
Dest. Sqdns, Battle Flt., to continue duty U.S.S.  
Relief: Lts. G. O. Farnsworth, to duty connection  
construction catapults U.S.S. Lexington and  
U.S.S. Saratoga, Navy Yard, Washington, D.  
C.; T. B. Hendley, to U.S.S. Los Angeles; R. H.  
Roberts, to U.S.S. Whitney; C. W. Smith, to  
Nav. Air Sta., Coco Solo, C. Z.; W. C. Vose, to  
Asia Station; S. J. Wynne, Ret., relieved all  
active duty, to home.

Lt. (j.g.) J. F. Moriarty (M.C.), det. from  
all duty, resignation accepted Mar. 15, 1926; Lt.  
E. N. Cochran (D.C.), to Guantamano Bay,  
Cuba; Lt. (j.g.) J. B. Cattermole (S.C.), ret.,  
relieved all active duty, to home; Ch. Bosn. G.  
A. Spedden, to U.S.S. Chewink; Ch. Rad. Elect.  
J. P. Richardson, to Radio Station, Chollas  
Heights, Calif.

Comdr. C. C. Baughman, to 4th Nav. Dist.,  
Phila., Pa.; Lts. C. A. Griffiths, to aast. sqdn.  
enqr. officer, Dest. Sqdns., Sqn. 12, Battle  
Flt.; C. J. Palmer, to continue treatment, Nav.  
Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; G. R. Veed, det.  
Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, to 12th Nav. Dist.;  
Lt. (j.g.) H. A. Carlisle, to duty U.S.S. Hazel-  
wood.

Ens. C. H. Callaway, to continue duty U.S.S.  
Nitro; Lt. E. F. Codding (S.C.), to Div. 34, Dest.  
Sqdns., Battle Flt.; Ens. G. E. Hake (S.C.), det.  
from all duty, resignation accepted Mar. 31,  
1926; Lt. Comdr. V. J. McManus (C.E.C.), to

11th Nav. Dist., San Diego, Calif.; Ch. Mach.  
L. D. Bailey, to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

March 5

Capt. L. A. Kaiser, relieved all active duty,  
to home; Lts. G. T. Howard, to navigating officer  
U.S.S. Nitro; F. V. Cunningham, to temp.  
duty Naval Academy; Lt. (j.g.) F. H. Wells,  
to U.S.S. Marblehead; Ens. O. R. Sutherland,  
to U.S.S. Tulsa; Lts. J. D. Boyle (S.C.), to  
U.S.S. Altair; O. Tagland (S.C.), to U.S.S.  
Rigel; Lt. Comdr. P. J. Seares (C.E.C.), to  
duty Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Bosn. M. H.  
Clark, to treatment, Nav. Hosp. in U.S.; Bosn.  
K. C. Ingraham, to U.S.S. Koka; Ch. Mach.  
B. F. Strawbridge, to continue treatment, Nav.  
Hosp., L. I., Phila., Pa.

Lt. (j.g.) J. Courts, to U.S.S. Niagara; Ch.  
Bosn. J. B. Hardy, to continue duty U.S.S.  
Tanager; Ch. Mach. T. F. Morris, to U.S.S.  
Argonne; B. F. Strawbridge, to duty U.S.S.  
Arkansas; Lt. (j.g.) G. H. Williams (S.C.), to

12th Nav. District.

March 9

Comdr. Paul P. Blackburn, to Naval Operations  
Navy Department; Lt. Claude Farmer,  
to command U.S.S. Grebe; Lt. Edward B. Peter-  
son, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; Lt. (j.g.)  
Cleveland E. Branner (M.C.), resignation ac-  
cepted Mar. 15, 1926; Lt. Comdr. Henry L.  
Beach (S.C.), to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Lt.  
Comdr. Herbert E. Stevens (S.C.), to Bu. S. &  
A.; Lt. Harry Atwood (S.C.), to Naval Supply

(Continued on page 684)

## U. S. FLEET

Adm. S. S. Robison, Commander in Chief, U.S.S. Seattle (flagship), Balboa, C. Z.

## CORRECTED TO MARCH 9, 1926

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## BATTLE FLEET

Adm. C. F. Hughes, commander in chief (flag-  
ship) California.

## Battleship Divisions

Vice Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander

California, Maryland, Arizona, New Mexico,  
West Virginia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Balboa,  
Nevada, at Balboa; Pennsylvania, San Fran-  
cisco; Tennessee, Bremerton; Idaho, Navy Yard,  
Bremerton, Wash.; Colorado, Hampton Roads to  
Panama.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Corry, Decatur, Farragut,  
Farenholt, Hull, Macdonough, Chase, Henshaw,  
Doyen, J. F. Burns, Kennedy, Kidder, Litchfield,  
McCawley, Marcus, Mervine, Percival, Meyer,  
Moody, Mullany, Robert Smith, Salford, Panama  
to sea; Wood, La Vallette, Omaha, Melvin, Yarborough,  
Kennedy, Reno, Somers, Zeilin, Farquhar, Stoddert, Panama  
to sea; Paul Hamilton, Balboa; Sinclair, San  
Diego; Altair, Balboa, C. Z.; Shirk, McDermut,  
at San Diego, Calif.; Thompson, Bremerton;  
Melville, Mari Island; Wm. Jones, San Fran-  
cisco to Port Culebra; Summer, Sloat, Balboa  
to Mare Island.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Aroostook, Langley, Gan-  
net, Balboa, C. Z.

Submarine Divisions.—R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5,  
R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14,  
R-15, R-16, R-17, R-18, R-19, R-20, at Pearl  
Harbor, T. H.

Savannah (tdr.), S-28, S-29, S-24, S-27, Bal-  
boa, C. Z.

S-4, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-14, S-15, S-16, S-17,  
S-25, S-33, S-26, at Mare Island, Calif.

Argonne at Mare Island, Calif.; V-1, at Block  
Island; V-2, Provincetown, Mass.

## BASE FORCE

Rear Adm. George R. Marvell, Commander.

Procyon (F.), Balboa, C. Z.

Mine Squadron 2.—Burns, Whippoorwill,  
Canal Zone; Tanager, Tutuila, Samoa; Ludlow,  
Mare Island.

Train Squadron 1.—Antares, Bridge, Balboa,  
C. Z.; Mercy, Philadelphia; Vestal, Balboa,  
C. Z.; Brazos, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Train Squadron 2.—Arctic, Balboa; Kanawha,  
Cuyama, Medusa, Relief, Balboa, C. Z.; Neches,  
Balboa, C. Z.

## FORCES IN ATLANTIC

## SCOUTING FLEET

Vice Adm. J. S. McKean, Commander

## Battleship Division

Utah, Wyoming, New York, Balboa, C. Z.;  
Arkansas, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Florida, at Bos-  
ton, Mass.; Texas, at Norfolk, Va.

Light Cruiser Divisions.—Cincinnati, Milwaukee,  
Panama Bay; Marblehead, Trenton, Raleigh,  
Memphis, Detroit, Panama Bay; Rich-  
mond, New York, N. Y.

Destroyer Squadrons.—Converse, at Philadel-  
phia; Barker, Lardner, at Guantamano; Kane,  
Bainbridge, Flusser, Guantamano; Childs, at  
Boston; Bore, New York Yard; King, at Guant-  
amano; McFarland, Overton, James K. Paulding,  
Sturtevant, Concord, Breck, Isherwood,  
John D. Edwards, Billingsley, Dallas, Reid, Dob-

bin, Gilmer, Hopkins, Hatfield, Reuben James,  
Sands, Lawrence, Williamson, Brooks, Barry,  
Case, Worden, Whipple, Whitney, Balboa, C. Z.;  
Smith-Thompson, Tracy, New York Yard;  
Toucet, Sharkey, Norfolk, Va.; Humphreys,  
New York, N. Y.; Dale, Philadelphia; Putnam,  
Boston Yard; Goff, New York Navy Yard.

Aircraft Squadrons.—Wright, Sandpiper, Teal,  
Guacamayo Bay, Cuba.

## CONTROL FORCE

Rear Adm. H. H. Christy

U.S.S. Camden (F.), at Balboa, C. Z.

Mine Squadron 1.—Shawmut, Maury, Mahan,  
Lark, Mallard, Balboa, C. Z.; Submarine Division  
—O-1, O-2, O-3, at New London; N-1, N-2,  
N-3, Philadelphia; S-1, Portsmouth, N. H.; S-3,  
New London; T-3, Key West, Fla.; S-49, Port-  
smouth, N. H.; Bushnell, S-10, S-11, S-12, S-18,  
Balboa, C. Z.; S-50, Portsmouth, N. H.; S-18,  
S-20, S-19, S-21, S-22, Balboa, C. Z.; S-23,  
Portsmouth to Canal Zone; O-4, O-7, O-10, O-8,  
O-9, O-6, S-42, S-45, S-43, S-44, S-47, Balboa,  
C. Z.

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Gen. Alava, Olongapo, P. I.; Isabel at Hankow,  
China; Jason, Hongkong to Shanghai; Huron,  
Manila, P. I.; Monocacy, at Aansien, China;  
Palos, to Luchow, China; Pecos, Shanghai;  
Penguin, at Shanghai, China; Pigeon, at Nan-  
king; Sacramento, Cavite, P. I.; Villalobos,  
at Changsha, China; Helena, Canton, China;  
Heron, Olongapo, P. I.; Pampanga, Hongkong,  
China.

Destroyer Squadron.—Black Hawk, Edsall,  
Manila; Hubert, Cavite, P. I.; Wm. B. Preston,  
Taku Bar, China; MacCormick, Manila, P. I.;  
Parrott, at Cavite; Paul Jones, at Manila, P. I.;  
Pope, Cavite, P. I.; Peary, Manila; Stewart,  
Cavite; Pillsburg, at Manila; Truxton, Shang-  
hai, China; John D. Ford, Manila; Bulmer,  
McLeish, Manila, P. I.; Simpson, Manila, P. I.;  
Preble, Shanghai; Sicard, Chefoo; Noa, Swatow,  
China; Pruitt, Tsingtao.

Submarine Division.—Beaver (tdr.), S-31, S-35,  
S-30, S-32, S-34, at Olongapo, P. I.; Canopus  
(tdr.), S-36, S-37, S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, at  
Manila, P. I.

Mine Detachment.—Rizal (F.), to Cavite, P. I.;  
Bittern, Olongapo, P. I.; Finch, Cavite;  
Hart, at Cavite, P. I.

## NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Vice Adm. Roger Welles, Commander

Pittsburgh (F.), at Malta; Scorpion, at Malta;  
Bruce, at Malta; Chas. Ausburne, at Malta;  
Coghlan, Lamson, Preston, at Malta; Osborne,  
at Malta.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Chaumont, Mare Island; Hannibal, Key West;  
Nokomis, Isabella de Lagua, Cuba; Henderson,  
to Guantamano; Mayflower, at Washington,  
D. C.; Niagara, Philadelphia; Patoka, at Phila-  
delphia, Pa.

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Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, Arica, Chile; Roches-  
ter, Guantamano, Cuba; Tulsa, Balboa, C. Z.

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## SOCIAL HAPPENINGS IN THE SERVICES

*ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and Births requested. Photographs of brides are invited for publication. Address Society Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1523 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C.*

### PERSONALS

Mrs. I. C. Jenks, wife of Col. I. C. Jenks, U.S.A., 3d Corps Area, has been very ill with pneumonia for the past month. She is now convalescent at their home, 16 W. Hamilton Street, Baltimore, Md.

The Illinois Watch Company medal for the best essay on "Lincoln" was presented at St. Mary's Academy, St. Mary's, Kans., to Miss Gale Robinson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Oliver P. Robinson, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A., Ret., who resides at San Francisco, has been elected an honorary member of the California National Guard, joining Headquarters Company of the 2d Battalion, 159th Infantry, stationed at Los Gatos. It is believed that the 159th is the only regiment in the Service which has a major general as an honorary member of one of its companies. 1st Lt. Jesse C. Bowden, of Santa Cruz, and 2d Lt. William R. Jayes, of Los Gatos, are the officers of this company, which enjoys a very high rating in the California State troops.

The many friends of Mrs. Wieser, wife of Lt. Col. G. A. Wieser, U.S.A., now stationed in Panama, C. Z., will be glad to know she is improving from her severe automobile accident last December.

Mrs. Caroline Williams, mother of Mrs. Wilber E. Wilder, wife of Col. Wilder, U.S.A., Ret., who all reside at 1227 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., was gagged and robbed on the evening of Mar. 7, when six bandits entered the home. Mrs. Wilder and eight servants were all tied to chairs while the robbers ransacked the house and took about \$4,000 worth of jewelry. One of the robbers was later captured. Colonel Wilder was away at the time of the robbery.

Col. William E. Horton, Q.M.C., U.S.A., who is on duty in Boston, was elected governor, and Maj. John Bion Richards, Q.M.-Res., of Fall River, Mass., was elected deputy governor of the Massachusetts Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, at the annual meeting held Mar. 4. The royal charter for Massachusetts Bay Colony was signed Mar. 4, 1629. The members of this society are lineal descendants of men who settled in this country on or before 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors were loyal to the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Hasson, Inf. (D.O.L.), U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on Mar. 4, at Durant Memorial Hospital, Durant, Okla.

Lt. Robert Vernon Lee, U.S.A. ('24), wife, and little son are on leave from Ft. Randolph, C. Z., visiting Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Lee, of Norfolk, Va., parents of Lieutenant Lee. Lieutenant Lee was cadet regimental commander at West Point.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Brig. Gen. H. A. Smith, U.S.A., entertained at bridge luncheon in the presidential dining room of the Mayflower, Washington, D. C., her guests being Mmes. Mason M. Patrick, Frank E. Hopkins, George W. Cochen, Robert M. Danford, Aristides Moreno, Mortimer M. Beall, James W. Phalen, Louis C. Brinton, Willis V. Morris, Charles M. Bundel, Arthur J. Davis, and John M. Morgan.

Comdr. H. G. Hamlet, U.S.C.G., delivered an address on "Salvage and Losses Along the Coast" before the Trenton Conference of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association at Trenton, N. J., a few days ago, which was highly appreciated.

Mrs. Arnold H. Addoms, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Griswold, wife of Maj. O. W. Griswold, at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Frederic B. Bassett, U.S.N., Ret., has been made western representative in charge of the Chicago office of the firm of Haines, Spencer & Chancellor, which acts as financial negotiators and advisors in planning and arranging new financing for corporations, consolidations, industrial and public utility management, intermediaries for the purchase and sale of corporations, businesses, patents, manufacturing and sales rights and formulas, foreign securities.

A delightful dinner was given at the Service Club, Marfa, Tex., to celebrate organization day of the 1st Cavalry. Col. Charles E. Stodter gave an interesting talk on the history of the regiment, this being its 93rd birthday. Col. Arthur Poillon, Maj. Charles L. Stevenson and Maj. Russell B. Patterson also gave interesting talks on their service with the regiment. All the officers and wives of the regiment attended,

as well as the surgeon of the regiment, Maj. Charles E. MacDonald, and Chaplain Thomas A. Harkins, U.S.A. Music was rendered by the regiment orchestra.

Mrs. Ralph Parker, U.S.A., and Miss Betty Parker have left Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for San Diego, Calif., where Miss Parker will spend some time visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Huntington.

Maj. Isaac Spalding, F.A., who was injured on a cross-country ride at the General Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., is again attending classes.

Mrs. Jerome Pillow has returned from New York City to her home at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. While in New York Mrs. Pillow attended the Metropolitan debut of Marion Talley, Kansas City's singing prodigy.

Maj. Frederick L. Martin, A.S., U.S.A., now attending the General Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., made an address at the Kiwanis Club recently which was declared by the Leavenworth Times to be "the best talk made at the club this year." Major Martin spoke on the world flight, which he commanded.

Lt. Jefferson D. Fox, 14th Inf., U.S.A., Canal Zone, who has been on a short visit to Washington, D. C., with Col. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker, has gone to Columbus, Ga., where he will join his wife. Lt. Fox's many friends will be interested to know that he has resigned from the Army and will in the future make his home in Columbus, where he will enter the legal and banking field. Mrs. Fox was formerly Anne Lumpkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Lumpkin, of Columbus, and she is a niece of Col. and Mrs. Rucker, of the Cordova Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Several Army women have been active in Washington music during the winter. Mrs. W. O. Rawls had as her guest Mrs. Yeager, who made an audition with Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, and later sang for the League of American Pen Women. Mrs. F. H. Smith and Mrs. J. H. Stutesman sang duets over the radio and at the Metropolitan Theater, Washington, D. C., Mrs. John M. Morgan playing their accompaniments. Mrs. W. H. Noble played a Cesare Franchi sonata and Mrs. Stutesman sang a group of Russian songs, with Mrs. A. S. J. Tucker at the piano, for the Friday Morning Club on Jan. 15. Mrs. Charles A. Thuis and Mrs. Parley D. Parkinson are also members of this club. On Feb. 21 and again on Feb. 28, Mrs. Stutesman sang for the National League of American Pen Women—Mrs. A. S. J. Tucker at the piano the 21st—Mrs. Morgan on the 28th. Mrs. Parley D. Parkinson on Feb. 24 gave an organ recital over the radio.

Capt. H. L. Black, U.S.A., was a recent arrival at the Martinique, Washington, D. C. Capt. Black is stationed at Camp Holabird, Md.

Among the recent arrivals at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., was Mrs. Alex R. Thompson, mother of Mrs. George W. Steele. Mrs. Steele is the wife of Capt. Steele, U.S.N., the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. and Mrs. S. L. Zea, U.S.M.C., stationed at Quantico, Va., are at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., for several days.

Recent arrivals at the Martinique, Washington, D. C., included Comdr. and Mrs. Allan Stuart, U.S.N., of Chatham, Mass.

Lt. Col. Dewitt C. Falls, I.G. Res., attached to the 107th Infantry, N. Y. N.G., has been authorized by the War Department, voluntarily and at his own expense to participate in a rifle match competition to be held at Bisley, England.

Lt. V. J. Chartre, U.S.C.G., has been awarded a certificate by the Naval War College upon his creditable completion of the correspondence course in international law.

Col. John T. Axton, U.S.A., Chief of Chaplains, left Washington on Mar. 6 to fill several speaking engagements. On Mar. 9 he spoke before the Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Ind., and on Mar. 9 before the Reserve Officers Training Corps at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. Col. Axton on Mar. 11 delivered the commencement address before the graduating class of the 12th session of the Chaplain School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. He is expected to return to his desk at the War Department on Mar. 15.

Maj. Gen. William Weigel, U.S.A., at present in temporary command of the Philippine Department, and Rear Adm. George W. Laws, U.S.N., commanding the 16th Naval District at Cavite, P. I., who

were among the special guests at a big game of baseball between Army and Navy nines at Manila not long since, rather astonished the onlookers at their dexterity in which they could pitch and catch baseballs. They were given the honor of opening the game. General Weigel with a smile, sent a vicious ball to Admiral Laws, who succeeded in catching it. The Admiral then sent a hot ball to the General, a regular twister, but the General caught it neatly. The hands of both officers, it is said, tingled a bit after the performance, but both proved they had not forgotten their early ball days.

Gen. and Mrs. Bryant H. Wells, U.S.A., were the honorees at a beautiful surprise luncheon recently given by the members of the Kiwanis Club of Columbus, Ga. Rhodes Browne, past president of the Kiwanis Club, was the first speaker and paid splendid tribute to General Wells for his efficient and commendable work at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. Mayor Homer Dimon also spoke expressing regrets for the Kiwanis Club on the loss of its distinguished member. Dr. Rosenthal made the concluding address and presented Mrs. Wells with a beautiful corsage and floral pillow which concealed an elaborate silver service engraved "From the Columbus, Ga., Kiwanis Club to Kiwanian Bryant H. Wells—A Real Builder." Gen. and Mrs. Wells left Mar. 6 for Gen. Wells' new station in Washington, D. C.

Lt. and Mrs. Harry Lee Watts, 24th F.A., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Harry Lee Watts, Jr., at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., Jan. 19.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde West and Mrs. Richardson were hosts at a large dinner at the Union Club, Balboa, Canal Zone, on the last evening of the carnival which is held in Panama once a year. There were about 70 guests present, nearly all of whom were in costume. Mrs. West made a most charming French girl, while Mrs. Richardson wore a striking gypsy costume. The long table was beautifully decorated and was placed on the lower balcony of the club, overlooking the water.

Maj. and Mrs. Bertram Frankenberg, F.A., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, on Mar. 3, at Wheeling, W. Va.

Lt. and Mrs. Leland S. Smith, U.S.A., announced the birth of a daughter, Janet Shearer, at Ft. Banks, Mass., on Feb. 15. Mrs. Smith before her marriage was Miss Myra Shearer.

Lt. Col. H. E. Bullis, O.R.C., attached to the training section of the War Department General Staff, who is making a tour of the west to visit some 27 headquarters of the Organized Reserves, arrived in Seattle, Wash., Feb. 28, with Mrs. Bullis. The object of the journey is to observe the character of the Reserve activities and promote a greater coordination of Reserve training and development. Col. Bullis was entertained at luncheon at the Seattle Golf Club as a guest of Col. H. V. Wurdemann and wife, and in the evening spoke over the radio on national defense. He made an inspection of the Seattle Reserve Headquarters and was the guest at luncheon at a meeting of the Association of the Army of the United States on Mar. 1. After the luncheon Commodore Hellenthal, of the Seattle Yacht Club, took the guests at the luncheon to inspect Sand Point Flying Field and the Lake Washington Canal. Officers of the Regular Army and National Guard were among those present.

On Mar. 2 there was a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce, given by Reserve officers, at which officers of the Regular Army and National Guard were invited, Colonel Bullis being among the number. Colonel Bullis held a number of conferences with the groups of Reserve officers during his visit to Seattle.

Lt. and Mrs. Mark H. Doty, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Mark H. Jr., at Ft. Benning, Ga., Mar. 4. The child is a grandson of Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman, U.S.A.

Col. George L. Taylor, F.A., O.R.C., has been assigned for "inactive duty training" to the 83rd Field Artillery, Ft. Benning, Ga., coming fresh from Ft. Bragg, where he has been three months in training under Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley. Colonel Taylor, commands the 365th Field Artillery in the Organized Reserves, and resides at Alstead Center, Mass. His tour at the Infantry school is at his own expense and without pay or remuneration, and taken in order to familiarize him with the cooperation given Infantry by the gunners of the agile

75s.

Maj. John E. Lewis, F.A., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Ft. Leavenworth, has been ordered on foreign duty at Honolulu, and will sail from San Francisco for that place July 23.

Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Sladen Bradley, 23rd Inf., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Susan Caroline, on Mar. 4, at Station Hospital, Ft. Banks, Mass. The baby is a granddaughter of Col. John J. Bradley, 18th Inf., U.S.A., and the late Maj. Amos B. Shattuck.

Lt. and Mrs. Crump Garvin, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Ford Morris Garvin, at the Post Hospital, Ft. McKinley, P. I., Jan. 11.

Lt. and Mrs. R. G. Tobin, U.S.N., announce the birth of an eight-pound son on Mar. 7, at Manila, P. I. The mother and baby are reported as doing well.

The 38th annual reunion of the Chicago Association of West Pointers will be held at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 27, 1926, at 6:30. The committee is comprised of the following members: R. E. Wood, '00, President; H. B. Hackett, '04, Vice-President; John A. Holabird, '07, Vice-President; Raymond D. Smith, '09, Secretary-Treasurer. The price per plate is \$5.00 and remittance should be addressed to Ray D. Smith, Sec'y-Treas., Chicago Association of West Pointers, 1512 Otis Bldg., 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

The gifts and scrolls presented to Captain Fried and the crew of the S.S. Roosevelt are on exhibition in the Memorial Library of The Roosevelt, Madison Ave., 45th and 46th Sts., afternoons and evenings during March.

The next of the series of hops given by the Officers' Club at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., will be held in the auditorium on Mar. 17. Mar. 12 was the date originally chosen for this dance, but the naval officers later decided that a St. Patrick's hop would be appropriate and changed their invitations accordingly. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldridge, U.S.N., have issued invitations for a dinner preceding the hop, when they will entertain the officers of the Department of Seamanship, of which Captain Baldridge is head, and their wives.

Lt. Col. A. E. Deitsch, Inf., U.S.A., has been ordered to Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., from Ft. Wayne, Mich., for observation and treatment.

### ENGAGEMENTS

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Agnes R. Taylor, daughter of Lt. Col. W. R. Taylor, Cav., U.S.A., and the late Adele DeLoffre Taylor, to Lt. Marcus B. Stokes, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. M. B. Stokes, Inf., U.S.A. Miss Taylor is visiting her aunt and uncle, Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. P. Bernard, at Ft. Hoyle, Edgewood, Md., where the wedding will take place early in April.

### WEDDINGS

A pretty military wedding was solemnized on Feb. 16, at St. Louis, Mo., when Lt. William Howard Arnold, 6th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Welsh Mullen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mullen, were married at the home of the bride's parents. Officers of the 6th Infantry at Jefferson Barracks crossed swords to form an archway under which the bridal party walked to the improvised altar. The bride was gowned in ivory satin, trimmed in rose point lace, with a court train of satin, over which she wore a veil of rose point lace, held in place by tiny wreaths of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Emily Mullen, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Miss Dorothy Garesche, Miss Dorothy Ladd and Miss Helen Huntington were bridesmaids. Lt. Daniel Hundley was best man, and Lts. Martin Haas, Gustin Nelson and William Stephenson were the groomsmen. Father J. J. McGlynn, of St. Rose's Church, officiated at the ceremony. Lt. Arnold was graduated from the U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y., class of 1924, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Arnold, of Union City, Tenn. The young couple will make their home at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where Lt. Arnold is stationed.

(Further Social News on page 681)

March 13, 1926

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## OBITUARIES

Announcements of deaths should be addressed to Editorial Office, Army and Navy Journal, 1528 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Grace F. Cole, wife of Col. Casper W. Cole, U.S.A., Ret., and sister of Mrs. Proxmire, Lake Forest, Ill., Miss Gertrude Flannigan, and Miss Blanche Flannigan, St. Louis, Mo., passed away Mar. 3, 1926, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire, where she had been ill for two months. Colonel and Mrs. Cole have been residents of Lake Forest for about two years. Mrs. Proxmire and Colonel Cole accompanied the remains to St. Louis, where the funeral service was held at the cathedral Mar. 5.

Mr. Isaac R. Lane, 248 South Lincoln Ave., Barnesville, Ohio, father of Brig. Gen. Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., on duty at headquarters, U.S.M.C., Washington, died at the above address Mar. 6, 1926, and was buried on the same date.

Ens. Clarence Cappel, U.S.N.R.F., Ret., died at Denver, Colo., Mar. 2, 1926, at the Fitzsimons General Hospital. His next of kin is his sister, Miss Emma May Cappel, 949 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Ensign Cappel was born in the latter city Feb. 11, 1887, and was appointed a midshipman June 9, 1904. He resigned in 1908. He entered the Navy again in 1917 as an ensign N.R.F., and was retired from active service in 1919 for disability incident to the service.

Comdr. Walter Albert Smead, U.S.N., died at Hotel Washington, Colon, Panama, Mar. 10, 1926, of heart trouble. He was in command of the U.S.S. Procyon, which is now at Panama with the Battle Fleet for annual maneuvers. Comdr. Smead was born in Central City, S.D., Sept. 28, 1880. He was graduated in 1904 from the U.S.N.A. Among other duties he was appointed to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, 1915, where he remained until January, 1919. For this service he was given the following letter of commendation:

"As the Officer-in-Charge of the Repair Division of the Bureau of Steam Engineering he performed highly meritorious service. His energy, ability and initiative resulted in an efficient, and well-handled method for caring for engineering supplies." He assumed duty as executive officer of the Wyoming 1919 and in 1920 was executive officer of the California; 1922 he became executive officer at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and later that year was ordered to duty at the Navy Department in the Bureau of Navigation. In September, 1925, he assumed command of the U.S.S. Procyon. Mrs. Mollie M. Smead, his widow, lives at the Brighton, Washington, D.C.

Rear Adm. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., Ret., a former chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, died at his residence, 1865 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D.C., of pneumonia. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Adams in 1872. He leaves his widow and seven daughters. The daughters living in Washington are: Miss Anna Endicott, Miss Elizabeth Endicott, Miss Edith Endicott, Miss Mary Endicott, Miss Louise Endicott and Miss Grace Endicott. Admiral Endicott was born at Maya Landing, N.J., Nov. 26, 1844, and entered the Navy as a civil engineer in 1874, and was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He served at various navy yards and in the capacity of a consulting engineer. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission and two years later was made a member of the United States Naval Armor Factory Board, soon afterward being appointed to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. He was chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in 1898, and was retired in 1906 on account of the age limit. Admiral Endicott was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, having been its president in 1911, and was a member also of the Cosmos Club. He was active also in church circles, being a vestryman of the Church of the Epiphany. Funeral services were held Mar. 8, the Rev. Z. B. Phillips, rector of the church, officiating. The interment was in Arlington Cemetery with naval honors.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Ret., who died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Mar. 6, 1926, was an officer of very distinguished service, and came from a family famous in naval history. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Evelyn Wainwright; a daughter, Mrs. W. S. Turpin, and a son, Lt. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., on duty in Washington.

Rear Admiral Wainwright was born in the District of Columbia Dec. 17, 1849, and was graduated from the U.S.N.A. in 1868. The father of Rear Admiral Wainwright was Comdr. Richard Wainwright, killed in battle Aug. 10, 1862, and one of Farragut's most brilliant subordinates. Rear Adm. Richard Wainwright was advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain. At that time he was placed in command of the Gloucester, which was converted into a gunboat from the yacht Corsair.

It was the intention in the first place to use

the Gloucester, not for fighting, but for a dispatch boat. It carried less than 100 men, two 6-pounders and some lighter guns. When Cervera's fleet finally ran out of Santiago the Gloucester engaged the two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers, the *Pluton* and *Furor*. The Spanish fire was heavy but inaccurate. The 6-pounders on the American yacht wrought fearful havoc with the two torpedo boats. The gunners literally tore the destroyers to pieces. First the *Pluton* was knocked out and ran ashore in a sinking condition. Then the *Furor*, smashed by projectiles, caught fire, and in a little while the vessel ran up the white flag. Two-thirds of the officers and men of the two destroyers had been killed or wounded.

Among many other duties previous to the above conspicuous service Admiral Wainwright was on duty in the Hydrographic Office; was on duty in the Colorado, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, in 1870-2; commanding the coast survey vessel *Arago*, and was flag lieutenant to Rear Adm. T. H. Patterson, commanding Asiatic Station, 1878-81. He was assigned to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and from there was on the North Atlantic Station; was secretary to Rear Adm. J. E. Jouett, commanding North Atlantic Station; on steel inspection duty, 1887-8; at the Naval Academy, 1888-9; in the Alert on special service; was Chief Intelligence Officer April, 1896-7.

Rear Admiral Wainwright was serving as a lieutenant commander in the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor early in 1898. He was next assigned to command of the Gloucester, and took part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, as related above. The Gloucester was also the first to reach the Infanta Maria Teresa, the flagship of Admiral Cervera, and Admiral Wainwright had the honor to accept the surrender of the Spanish Admiral. He served as Superintendent, U.S.N.A., until 1902. He was assigned to command the Newark in 1903, was subsequently appointed a member of the General Board, the Army Board of Engineers, and also the Army and Navy Joint Board. He was assigned to duty at the Naval War College in 1906, and during the voyage of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific was in command of the Louisiana. He was later in command of the 2d Division of the fleet, with the Georgia as his flagship, and was assigned to duty as Aid for Operations, Dec. 3, 1909, and was also a member of the Joint Board. Admiral Wainwright was retired from active service Dec. 17, 1911, for age. Funeral services were held in St. John's Episcopal Church Mar. 9, the burial being in Arlington with naval honors. Pall-bearers were Woodbury Blair, Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, U.S.A.; Adm. Edward W. Eberle, Rear Adm. W. W. Kimball, Rear Adm. R. G. Davenport and Rear Adm. Hugo Osterhouse, U.S.N.

Maj. Herman S. Dilworth, U.S.A., ret., died at Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 1, 1926. Maj. Dilworth was born in Maryland Mar. 15, 1876, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 8th Cavalry, June 22, 1898. He was commissioned a second lieutenant Oct. 17, 1902. During the World War Maj. Dilworth served as a temporary lieutenant colonel of Infantry. He was retired Dec. 15, 1922, for disability in the line of duty.

1st Lt. John Endler, U.S.A., ret., died at Aurora, Colo., Mar. 1, 1926. He was born in New Jersey Nov. 5, 1897, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy as a second lieutenant of Infantry Nov. 1, 1918. He was retired Dec. 16, 1925, for disability in the line of duty.

Comdr. William F. Kilgore, U.S.C.G., ret., died at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 26, 1926, at which place he and Mrs. Kilgore had been spending the winter with their son, Lt. Col. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C.

Comdr. Kilgore was born at Hampden, Me., on Mar. 17, 1843, entering upon his sea career as an acting ensign in the Navy on Dec. 3, 1864, serving through the Civil War and until Apr. 3, 1868, when he was commissioned an ensign (third lieutenant) in the Coast Guard (then Revenue Cutter Service). He was retired in the grade of commander (then senior captain) on Mar. 17, 1907, upon reaching the statutory age limit of 64, with a record of over 40 years of honorable and devoted service to his country. During late years he has presented a number of models and articles—memorials which he most prized—to the Coast Guard.

Interment was at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., on Mar. 3, with military honors.

## MILITARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—New Members.—2nd Lt. Louis Rapp, Cav.; Capt. C. H. Menger, O.D.; Maj. T. A. Lynch, P.C.; Capt. E. K. Brockway, Inf.; Capt. C. C. Harvey, M.C.; 2nd Lt. G. M. Davis, Inf.; Capt. F. B. Hayne, Inf.; Capt. Harry Foster, Cav.; Warrant Officer H. A. McCartney; Capt. J. J. Betherum, Inf.; 1st Lt. P. T. Gregory, C.A.C.; 2nd Lt. James F. Phillips, C.E.; Capt. D. de S. Trenholm, F.A.; Capt. W. F. Harrison, Inf.; 2nd Lt. H. W. Davidson, Cav.; Maj. H. E. Smalley, D.C.; Capt. M. A. Ming, F.A.; 1st Lt. W. A. Elliott, Inf.

Second Membership—Maj. Oscar Westover, A.S.; 1st Lt. J. L. Erickson, Q.M.C.; Maj. R. P. Howell, C.E.; 1st Lt. T. K. Matthews, A.S.; Capt. J. J. Betherum, Inf.; 2nd Lt. J. F. Phillips, C.E.; Maj. H. E. Smalley, D.C.; Capt. T. McF. Cockrell, Cav.; Capt. Paul F. Huber, Q.M.C.; 1st Lt. E. M. Byles, Inf.; Capt. R. C. Hunter, C.E.; Capt. R. L. Pemberton, Inf.; Capt. M. E. Scott, F.A.; Maj. E. H. Thompson, C.A.C.; 1st Lt. M. H. Wilson, C.E.; Maj. Enrique Urtutia, Jr., Inf.; Capt. G. L. Danforth, F.A.; Maj. C. L. Tinker, A.S.; Capt. J. W. Cotton, Inf.; Capt. Reg-

inal Ducat, M.C.; Lt. Col. C. H. Danforth, A.S.; Capt. A. W. Howard, Cav.; Capt. J. E. Slack, Cav.; Maj. B. E. Brewer, Inf.; Lt. Col. J. E. Green, Inf.; Capt. J. W. Barnett, Cav. Pending Applications—45.

## THE NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The following officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid:

Maj. S. P. Budd, U.S.M.C.; Pay Clk. D. W. Campbell, Lt. D. Dickinson, Jr., Lt. Comdr. A. H. Donahue, Lt. E. R. Eberle, Lt. Comdr. F. H. Haigler, Chf. Gun. C. A. Kohls, Lt. Comdr. W. H. Michael, Lt. S. C. Norton, W. H. O'Connor, U.S.N.

Lt. H. H. Slominski, U.S.N.R.F.; Lt. Comdr. G. K. Stoddard, G. B. Vroom, F. R. Wills, Chf. Bosn. G. Cregan, Chf. Gun. O. E. Dannegger, Lts. J. P. Heath, D. W. Mitchell, Chf. Bosn. W. Murray, Pay Clk. R. B. Murto, Jr., Lt. Comdr. D. F. Patterson, L. C. Williams, Lt. J. L. McCrea, Lt. Comdr. R. W. Clark, U.S.N.; Capt. R. C. Anthony, U.S.M.C.

En. P. S. Coakley, U.S.N.R.F.

Lt. H. Redfern, Lt. Comdr. J. D. Smith, Ens. W. G. Allen, C. G. Summers, H. P. Webster, Lt. Comdr. B. B. Raiston, Lt. J. P. Bowring, U.S. N.

The following officers have applied for membership during the past week in the Navy Mutual Aid Association: Chf. Gun. E. E. Callen, Lts. H. B. Davis, E. R. DeLong, J. E. Dingell, U.S.N.; 2d Lt. J. W. Lasko, U.S.M.C.; Lt. Comdr. E. C. Metz, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Magruder, Jr., Lt. J. W. Miller, Jr., U.S.N.; Capt. D. R. Nimmer, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lt. E. F. O'Day, Chf. Gun. F. C. Szennar, Lt. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. T. Moen, U.S.N.; Capt. W. C. James, U.S.M.C.; Chf. Pay Clk. C. T. Folson, Lt. T. W. Mather, Lt. C. R. Jeffs, Lt. Comdr. G. B. Vroom, Lt. J. P. Bowring, Gunner C. H. N. Dailey, Lt. R. F. Cross, Jr., Mach. R. Odening, Pay Clk. D. W. Campbell, Lt. J. A. Ouellet, Lt. Comdr. R. J. Valentine, Comdr. R. M. C. Carson, Chf. Bosn. W. L. Hawk, and Lt. Comdr. W. I. Causey, Jr.

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H. G. STANTON, Major, U.S.A., Retired; Graduate, West Point, 1911; Instructor, Dept. of Math., West Point, 1914-17; Ass't. Prof., West Point, 1921-25.

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IF THERE IS, SEEK AND FIND IT;  
IF THERE'S NOT, NEVER MIND IT.

The greatest risk in driving an automobile is that of injuring a pedestrian. The courts generally hold the driver of the motor to be at fault, regardless of the circumstances of the accident. He may be a jay walker, drunk or courting injury to raise cash, and the driver absolutely blameless, but—

Juries appear to be of the opinion that car owners are big game with rich pelts and no closed season: Generally skin them.

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## LT. SHANNON TO U.S.A.

First Lt. T. T. Shannon, 65th Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., on completing his foreign service in Porto Rico.

## FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

BIG. GEN. AND MRS. EDWARD L. KING entertained at a beautiful dinner in their home preceding the hop on Mar. 6, when their guests numbered 22.

Maj. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray were hosts at a most attractive dance in honor of Mrs. Augustine McIntyre. The ballroom in the Officers' Club was cleverly decorated with varicolored balloons placed in clusters here and there, and fashioned into a wheel-like shape for the center chandelier. A delicious supper was served to about 80 guests.

Maj. Arthur Harris was a dinner host preceding the dance at the Golf Club. Miss Ruth Taylor, of Kansas City, Mo., the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Chaffin was guest of honor. The entire party, including Maj. Terry Allen, were later the guests of Col. and Mrs. Chaffin at an after the hop supper.

Maj. and Mrs. Isaac Spalding were hosts at a very pretty dinner at the Chocolate Shop preceding the hop.

Maj. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hattie entertained with a delightful dinner at home preceding the hop.

Mrs. Augustine McIntyre was the guest in whose honor Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Herr entertained at dinner preceding Maj. and Mrs. Murray's dance.

Mrs. Eugene D. Lyle was hostess at a large reception and tea with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James C. Lyle, honoring Mrs. Eugene Lyle's mother, Mrs. Harvey W. Ide.

## FT. RILEY, KANS.

MRS. GEORGE WILLIAMS entertained with a recent bridge luncheon of 12 guests.

Maj. and Mrs. Richard D. Newman recently honored the Misses Helen and Fannie Herr, of Ft. Leavenworth, with a tea.

Maj. and Mrs. William Nalle entertained with a hop supper.

Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Chipman gave a bridge party before the Cavalry School dance.

Mrs. R. M. Cheney was hostess at a bridge luncheon for seven ladies.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, who have left for station at Ft. Leavenworth have been honorees of several delightful social affairs. Capt. and Mrs. Smith have many friends at the Cavalry School who are loath to see them leave.

The second year class of 1925 and 1926 complimented Capt. and Mrs. Smith with a dinner at the East Wind Tea Room.

Col. and Mrs. W. I. Scott entertained with a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Smith.

A bridge party of eight tables was given recently by Mmes. F. T. Bonsteel and G. B. Guenther.

Mmes. J. V. V. Shufelt and R. S. Ramey were joint hostesses at a recent bridge tea at the East Wind Tea Room.

Gen. and Mrs. E. E. Booth, Col. and Mrs. Herbert E. Mann and Col. and Mrs. Frank P. Stone were hosts at the Cavalry School dinner dance.

A dinner in compliment to their house guests, the Misses Helen and Fannie Herr, of Ft. Leavenworth, was given recently by Col. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

LT. AND MRS. J. H. STADLER, who have been guests of their cousins, Lt. and Mrs. Harry Roper, at Ft. Sam Houston, have left for their station at Ft. Clark, Tex.

Gen. Paul B. Malone was the principal speaker at the Washington birthday breakfast given by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the San Antonio Country Club.

Mrs. Harvey L. Page, of San Antonio, will leave Apr. 15 for Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to be the guest of her son and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Rex Chandler.

The tea given by Gen. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Harry Roper, and by Miss Julia Tompkins at the quarters of her brother, Col. Tompkins, afforded many an opportunity of meeting the players in the midwinter polo tournament, which was held in San Antonio recently.

Mrs. W. W. White recently entertained with six tables of bridge at her quarters at Brooks Field in honor of Miss Elizabeth McCoy, of Springfield, Ill.

The Army guests at the house party given recently by Ritchie Taylor at his ranch near Cuero, Tex., were: Lt. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Lt. and Mrs. Glen Jamison, Lt. and Mrs. David Schlatter, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. White, and Lts. P. B. Fuqua, Zed Emerson, Pat Timberlake, James Bevins, Wm. Ritchie, L. V. Brunt, Kenyon Haggard, and Allen Crawford.

Mrs. W. A. Ball entertained recently with a dinner party of charming appointments on La Placeta, the St. Anthony roof, complimenting Maj. and Mrs. Earl L. Parmenter, who will leave shortly for San Francisco, from where they will sail for their new station in the Philippines.

Lt. and Mrs. Harry Cullins gave a recent tea at their quarters in honor of Lt. Col. Quinones, Archibald Burns, Julio Miller and Mr. Canpero, members of the Mexico City polo team.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Post will leave on Mar. 13 for Little Rock, Ark., to visit Mrs. Post's sister, Mrs. E. P. Ingram, before sailing from Galveston on Apr. 1 for their station in Hawaii.

Col. and Mrs. Parker Hitt entertained with a dinner at the Argonne Club, preceding the hop.

Mrs. W. E. Cooper, wife of Maj. Cooper, of the Ft. Sam Houston medical corps, entertained recently with a bridge party at her quarters.

## POSTS AND STATIONS

Maj. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury entertained with a dinner at the Argonne Club, preceding the hop.

## FORT BENNING, GA.

COL. AND MRS. FRANK COCHEU gave a buffet supper recently in honor of their house guests, Col. and Mrs. Alfred J. Smith, of Baltimore, Md.

The officers and ladies of the Quartermaster Corps entertained with a dinner at the Shack in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Massey, who have recently arrived at this station, and Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Harrison, who are leaving the garrison soon.

Col. and Mrs. Jasen Walling were recent hosts at a beautiful dinner party. Later the party attended the 24th Infantry fancy dress hop.

Mrs. and Mrs. Sthrathy R. MacKellar, of Toronto, Canada, are the guests of their brother and sister, Maj. and Mrs. Clyde Abraham. They will be extensively entertained while here.

Mrs. Edward Almond gave a very pretty bridge party at her quarters recently in honor of two visitors in the garrison. Mrs. John Hoover, guest of Col. and Mrs. Wait Johnson, and Mrs. Thomas Gibson, guest of her aunt and uncle, Maj. and Mrs. Burr. There were five tables of players.

Mrs. David J. Crawford and her baby have left for East Orange, N. J., where Lt. Crawford will join them shortly. They will sail for his new station in Hawaii about Apr. 20.

The Art Club will meet with Mrs. W. McK. Scott at 10 a. m., Mar. 15.

The ladies of the Protestant Chapel Guild met at the home of Mrs. Starr Moulton to sew on the layettes they are making for the station hospital. The ladies meet every Wednesday morning with Mrs. Moulton.

The ladies of the Protestant Guild will give a beautiful bridge party at the Polo Club Apr. 15. The money made will be given to the post school to help equip the Manual Training Department. Tickets will be 50 cents each. Committees for bridge party are as follows: Reservations, Mmes. Moulton and Reichle. Tables and chairs, Mmes. Fletcher, Dunlop and J. K. Rrice. Cover and cards, R. A. Jones. Tallys and score pads, Helsley, Green and Smythe. Prizes, Mmes. Moulton, Pollitt, Bond and Butcher. Refreshments, Elliott, Scott, Ahrends, Hardie, Riess. Decorations, Lough, Lena and Miller. This will be a beautiful party and a delightful way to entertain friends and help a most worthy cause.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest T. Jones gave a bridge party at their quarters in honor of Mrs. O. N. Thompson's mother, Mrs. Haberlie, of Niagara Falls, and Mrs. John Hoover, of Washington, D. C. There were four tables of bridge and one of mah-jong.

The hop given recently by the officers and ladies of the 29th Infantry at Biglerville was a beautiful affair and largely attended. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Griffin were hosts to a number of friends at dinner at Biglerville before the hop.

Capt. and Mrs. Russell Fountain entertained with a large dinner in honor of Mrs. Thomas Gibson, the guest of Maj. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. After the dinner the guests attended the reception for the Commandant and Mrs. Wells.

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

HUNDREDTH NIGHT WEEK, as usual, brought many visitors to West Point who enjoyed the excellent program which had been carefully worked out for their pleasure. Time was when Cullum Hall could accommodate comfortably the audience for the annual Hundredth Night spectacle but this year, as last year, it was found necessary to use the gymnasium on account of its seating space. Performances of "Table Top Revue" were given at matinee and evening on Saturday and a large number of visitors attended the afternoon performance so that they could go to the hop at Cullum Hall in the evening. The dress rehearsal on Friday afternoon was also greeted by a record audience.

As the name indicates, the setting for the first act of the Hundredth Night show was an enlarged table top (covering the whole stage) of an ordinary cadet table, with books, pencils, and other properties in similar proportions. The play was given in two acts and 16 scenes. It was staged and directed by Cadets H. N. Toftoy and E. R. Heiberg; books and lyrics by Cadets H. N. Toftoy, J. R. Wheaton, F. E. Howard, J. T. Hopper and J. M. Sterling; music by M. D. Masters, F. E. Howard and J. R. Wheaton. Maj. F. W. Bowley was officer in charge supervising the whole production. Capt. R. G. Moses assisted the singers. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Perkins assisted with the costumes and make up of the characters.

There were several distinctive features about the show. All the music and lines were written entirely by cadets, this being especially remarkable in the case of the music. All costumes were designed by cadets and all scenery was designed, constructed and painted by cadets. No professional coach of any kind was employed.

The singing and dancing in the show was above the average, especially the solos of Cadet G. E. Parker and the chorus dancing both in the Middy wisk-broom dance and in the Night Club Charleston dance. Probably one of the finest things in the whole show was the playing of the Cadet Orchestra which, besides playing in a scene specially allotted them, played for various scenes including the Night Club

scene, which, giving a night club's usual entertainment, furnished a show within a show.

Individuals who were especially clever included Cadet J. H. Kane, who impersonated an officer giving a lecture, wherein he used slides none of which had anything to do with the subject of his talk. Cadets R. P. Reeder and M. G. Daly were especially funny in a paper hazing scene, wherein they managed to paper the wall of a room with the weirdest assortment of colored paper pasted on at terrific angles. The lady of the house promptly fainted, of course. Cadet F. E. Howard as a black-faced, mandolin-playing comedian was very clever in several different scenes.

Miss Consuelo Asensio came home from Washington for 100th Night and the week-end and had as her guests the Misses Virginia Walthall, of Washington, and Helen Wesson, of Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Miss Janet McKay and Miss Miriam Smith, of Brooklyn, were week-end guests on the post.

Lt. Vidal, who recently resigned from the Army to become commandant of the Tampa Military Academy, is spending a few days at West Point.

The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Hogan; the Tuesday Bridge with Mrs. Heiner.

The Reading Club celebrated its 32nd anniversary or birthday party with a luncheon at the club. Luncheon was served at small tables followed by a candle-lit birthday cake and fruit punch. Mrs. Mayer, the president of the Reading Club, proposed a toast to Mrs. Sladen, an honorary member of the club, who is soon to leave West Point, and expressed the feelings of affection and regret at her departure which are felt by all the members.

Major Jean Borotra, the brilliant French tennis player, on Mar. 5 presented to the Corps of Cadets, on behalf of the students of the Ecole Polytechnique and the Societe des Amis de l'Ecole, a replica of the statue that is part of the monument erected to the glory of the alumni of the Ecole Polytechnique who were killed during the World War. Maj. Borotra is himself a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique. The presentation was in the commandant's office, after luncheon at the club. The statue was received by Cadet Captain Raymond C. Maude, who, with the entire cadet commission staff, attended the ceremony.

Col. and Mrs. Alexander recently entertained at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Sladen.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Sladen, of Detroit, are spending a few days visiting Gen. and Mrs. Sladen.

Maj. and Mrs. Manley and Miss Helen Manley were the week-end guests of Col. Echols. They are en route to Madrid, where Maj. Manley has been detailed as military attaché.

Mrs. Heiberg, of Washington, and Mrs. Boyers, of Peekskill, were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Stewart for Hundredth Night and the week-end.

Miss Mary Heiner is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Heiner.

Guests of Lt. and Mrs. Williamson for 100th Night were Mrs. William Waller and Miss Elizabeth Waller, of Washington; Mrs. H. L. Irwin, of Washington, was also a recent guest of Lt. and Mrs. Williamson.

Col. and Mrs. Holt gave a dinner recently for Gen. and Mrs. Sladen.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, of Congers, were guests of Maj. and Mrs. Lewis for over the week-end.

Maj. and Mrs. Harold Loomis, of Ft. Hancock, were the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Perkins for the 100th Night and the week-end.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt are the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Dunn until they are settled in quarters of their own. Maj. Gerhardt has recently reported for duty here.

## SCOTT FIELD, ILL.

LT. R. K. SIMPSON, wife of Capt. Robert K. Simpson, M.C., recently entertained 30 guests to a tea. The party was a storm shower in honor of Mrs. E. Wren, wife of Capt. Edwin Wren, D.C. Mrs. John Duckworth and Mrs. Charles M. Savage poured.

Mrs. Norman Peek, wife of Maj. N. Peek, recently entertained 32 guests to a bridge and mah-jong luncheon. The party was in honor of the major's mother, Mrs. W. Peek, of Oshkosh, Wis., who will leave shortly to visit the major's brother, Lt. Col. Ernest Peek, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. H. K. Baisley, wife of Lt. Herbert K. Baisley, and infant son, William Denton, returned to the post after a four month's visit with relatives in California.

The officers of the field entertained their friends at a Washington hop at the club. Novelty dances and unique favors were the features of the party. Lt. Col. and Mrs. John A. Paegel, Capt. and Mrs. James Van Ingen, Lts. and Mmes. H. Holland and Elmer Bowing and Lts. U. G. Ent and E. M. Fogelson entertained at dinner parties before the hop.

Mrs. George Page West, of Baltimore, Md., was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. Wren, D.C., during the month of February.

The infant son of Lt. and Mrs. W. O. Eareckson has been christened John Lieb. The Rev. H. F. Selcer, of the Episcopal Church, officiated. Lt. Col. and Mrs. John A. Paegel sponsored the christening.

Mrs. Harold Strauss, wife of Maj. Strauss, assistant commandant of the Balloon and Airship School, was hostess to 32 guests at a recent luncheon. Bridge and mah-jong were enjoyed during the afternoon.

## FT. SILL, OKLA.

LT. AND MRS. G. A. A. JONES entertained at bridge recently for Capt. and Mrs. Weissman, Lt. and Mrs. Gilbert, Lt. and Mrs. Couland, Lt. and Mrs. Stitt, and Lt. and Mrs. Jaeger.

Mrs. W. C. Lattimore entertained at bridge luncheon recently for 16 guests.

Mrs. J. R. Sheetz was recent hostess at two tables of bridge in honor of Miss Beakey.

Mrs. C. J. Kenney entertained recently at a bridge luncheon complimenting Miss Beakey.

Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Beasley entertained recently at a hop supper for Maj. and Mrs. Vaughn, Maj. and Mrs. Wyche, Maj. and Mrs. Seilech, Capt. and Mrs. Brooks, Capt. and Mrs. Daugherty, Capt. and Mrs. Wahl, Capt. and Mrs. Montgomery, Capt. and Mrs. Conant and Maj. McHenry.

Mrs. H. W. Blakely was hostess at a bridge party recently.

Maj. and Mrs. F. Thorpe, Jr., entertained recently at a dinner dance at the officers club for 150 guests.

Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Herron entertained at dinner recently for 10 guests.

Mrs. Beukema entertained recently with one table of bridge.

Col. and Mrs. Ennis have as their house guest Maj. Austin, British Military Attaché, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. R. Shand was recent hostess at four tables of bridge complimenting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Heber, of Detroit.

Mrs. R. H. Lewis was hostess at tea recently for Mmes. S. LeR. Irwin, Ennis, J. Honeycutt, F. W. Honeycutt, Morris, Overton and Totten.

Maj. and Mrs. M. C. Mitchell had 60 guests at a hop supper given at the Officers' Club recently.

Mrs. J. M. Swing had seven tables of bridge recently.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. E. Holmes were recent hosts at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Denaley, Maj. and Mrs. Devers, Maj. and Mrs. Beukema, Capt. and Mrs. Handy, Maj. Ryan and Lt. Lentz.

Mrs. E. H. Roberts is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mmes. Lippincott, Lavell and Balmer entertained the Lawton Army Bridge Club recently at the Midland Hotel. Outside guests were Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Little and Miss Beakey.

Lt. and Mrs. Tarkington were hosts to a Washington birthday and bridge party when the prizes were won by Mrs. Ray and Lt. Gjelsteen.

Mrs. S. LeR. Irwin entertained three tables of bridge recently.

## FORT THOMAS, KY.

LT. COL. AND MRS. L. D. GASSER entertained with a recent luncheon complimenting the Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, and his aide, Capt. C. L. Bolte. Other guests present were Col. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill and Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Kain.

Honoring Maj. and Mrs. Bertram F. Duckwall a bowling party was given recently by Mrs. R. W. Bryan.

A very enjoyable dinner party was given recently by Lt. and Mrs. P. E. Tripp. They had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cassidy, Lt. Roland S. Henderson and Mr. Lloyd Rogers, of Camp Knox, Ky.

The Regimental Bridge Club met at the quarters of Col. D. T. Merrill with Miss True Merrill and Mrs. Linda Merrill acting as hostesses. Very pretty prizes were won by Mrs. Oscar Kain, Mrs. P. E. Tripp, Capt. Charles Isley and Capt. Frank Potts. Mrs. T. D. Drake carried off the hearts prize.

A recent dinner party was given by Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Mackenzie at which the table decorations were realistically indicative of spring. A large silver bowl of pink sweet peas and ferns formed the centerpiece, the nut cups were pink crepe paper baskets ornamented with rose buds, and the place cards, spring maids in pink and blue. Those who enjoyed Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie's hospitality were Col. and Mrs. Gasser, Maj. and Mrs. French and Capt. and Mrs. Warnock.

M. R. AND MRS. GEORGE DE BREE TAYLOR recently entertained at a dinner at the Country Club for their guests, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. W. McClaren, of Washington. Their guests numbered 21.

Mrs. H. V. McCabe entertained Wednesday evening at her home, Navy Yard, at a surprise party in honor of Lt. Comdr. McCabe's birthday anniversary.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis entertained recently at a dinner dance at the Officers' Club, Navy Yard, in honor of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Chapin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who left the following Sunday after a visit to her parents, Adm. and Mrs. W. C. Cole, Navy Yard.

Mrs. L. H. Williams entertained at her home, Naval Base, at a bridge party for Miss Helen Barney, of Elkhart, Ind., who has been the guest of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Davis De Treville.

Lt. and Mrs. J. E. Harriman and little daughter, who have recently arrived from Manila, are the guests of Mrs. Harriman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Whitehurst, Colonial Ave., before going to Ft. Monroe.

Mrs. W. T. Tarrant, who has had as her guests her mother and sister, Mrs. W. C. and Miss Elizabeth Gibson, of Washington, entertained for them and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Chapin at a bridge party at her home, Navy Yard, recently. Her guests numbered 25.

Comdr. and Mrs. Bruce R. Ware entertained recently at their home, Navy Yard, at a dinner for Adm. and Mrs. Cole. Their guests numbered nine.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## FT. MONMOUTH, N. J.

THE post is very glad to have Mrs. James Allison back. She has just returned from the hospital in Baltimore.

Mrs. Lester J. Harris has returned from Walter Reed Hospital, where she has been for some time under treatment.

A very spring-like bridge party was given last week by Mrs. Wesley T. Guest. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Parsons, and Mrs. Cansler.

The officers of the Signal School made another inspection trip of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York.

Capt. Ira Treest has gone to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, for observation and treatment. Mrs. Treest accompanied him. Capt. Williamson has taken over Company B in Capt. Treest's absence.

Capt. Amory Eliot has been confined to his home for a few days with a severe attack of pleurisy.

The Saturday Night Bridge Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Louis Cansler.

## FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL, COLO.

THE last two weeks have been gay with social affairs and every day has been filled. Mrs. W. C. Pollock and Mrs. J. D. Barnwell gave a bridge luncheon at the Brown Betty Tea Room at which covers were laid for 30 guests.

Mmes. David Grove, R. S. McKenzie and Arthur Morehouse were hostesses at a delightful luncheon and bridge given at the Olin Hotel. Covers were laid for 60 guests.

Mmes. C. A. Newcomb, L. F. Putnam and F. R. Ostrander were joint hostesses at a bridge luncheon at the Olin Hotel to which 60 guests were invited.

Maj. and Mrs. Shannon L. Van Valzah honored Miss Sally Cover, of Baltimore, at a delightful dinner in their quarters.

Maj. and Mrs. Gerald France, who will leave soon for Ft. Sam Houston, are the inspiration for many affairs before their departure. Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. McKenzie and Miss Enga Ostfeld gave a dinner in their honor.

## FORT MCINTOSH, TEX.

THE officers and ladies of the 4th Field Artillery Club entertained with a valentine dance. The hall was elaborately decorated in red and white streamers, with red hearts suspended in every possible place. Throughout the evening the hundred guests from the post and Laredo were entertained by stunts given by various people. Among them being Miss Tommee Simpson and Mr. Dave Mancroff, or Laredo, who danced the tango; the Ft. McIntosh Trio composed of Maj. Galup, Capt. DeCoca, and Lt. Sexton, who sang some songs written by Capt. DeCoca, and Mrs. Elwood and Lt. Marcinjinski, who gave an exhibition of an Apache dance.

Lt. and Mrs. C. E. Hart entertained at dinner in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Gallup, Maj. and Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. P. A. Murphy entertained recently with a bridge luncheon for about 50 ladies from the post and Laredo. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rogers, McGregor, Austin and Elwood.

Mrs. Davis was hostess at a bridge luncheon complimenting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Davis, who is spending the winter with her.

Maj. and Mrs. Rogers entertained Gen. and Mrs. Martinez, who is in command of the Mexican military garrison at Nuevo Laredo at a dinner before the dance.

## CAMP MEADE, MD.

COL. C. H. MILLER has returned home after spending two months at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

By far the most novel and successful social affair this season was the circus given by the officers and ladies of the post. The gymnasium was a replica of a circus. Great credit is due the committee that carried out so carefully each detail. Those who attended were attired either as yokes, children, or characters connected with "The Big Tent."

Miss Lydia Eskridge, who is attending Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa., spent a few days at home recently and was complimented with a pre-hop supper by her parents, Col. and Mrs. O. S. Eskridge.

Capt. and Mrs. Austin Triplett were hosts to 70 guests at a bridge party at their quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Jones were honor guests at several pleasant affairs before their departure for the Philippines. Mrs. C. H. Miller gave a charming luncheon, covers being laid for eight guests. Mrs. O. S. Eskridge was a bridge tea hostess entertaining 60 friends. Maj. and Mrs. D. T. Greene had five tables of bridge. Mrs. S. G. Henry gave a bridge tea, and Mrs. J. M. Morris was a bridge hostess, entertaining 20 guests.

Col. and Mrs. O. S. Eskridge were hosts at a bridge supper, covers being laid for 36 guests.

Joint hostesses at large bridge parties during February were Mmes. S. S. McLoughlin and J. R. McNeil; Mmes. H. H. Lewis and C. M. Tomlinson; Mmes. T. J. Chrisman and J. J. Gaban.

Mrs. J. A. Brockman gave a beautiful tea in compliment to Mrs. Hunter McGuire, who sails soon for a four months trip in Europe. Mrs. C. H. Miller and Mrs. O. S. Eskridge presided at the tea table.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Senay gave a bridge party at their quarters entertaining 60 guests.

Capt. and Mrs. S. S. McLoughlin were hosts at a pre-hop supper, also a bridge supper recently.

Lt. and Mrs. R. B. Watkins gave a bridge supper at their quarters inviting eight guests.

Lts. and Mmes. T. J. Chrisman and J. J. Gaban entertained 50 guests at a bridge party at the Officers' Club.

## FORT PORTER, N. Y.

THE little garrison at Ft. Porter had a joyous welcome for their popular commanding officer, Maj. F. G. Ostermann and his charming bride, who before her marriage was Miss Frances Witcher, of San Francisco. She is a sister of Capt. William Witcher, of the 28th Infantry, and a granddaughter of Gen. John R. Witcher. Mrs. Ostermann did not come to Ft. Porter a stranger as she was the guest of her brother for some months last summer and fall and was a very popular young lady.

The officers and ladies of the post arranged a dinner dance in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Ostermann soon after their arrival. The Castle is now used as a club house and was an ideal place for a large dinner party. The music from Ft. Niagara and the spacious rooms made dancing a perfect joy. Brides roses centered the handsome table. A corsage bouquet of violets and rose buds for the bride was not forgotten, and formed her place card, the others were dainty brides. After the dinner a very handsome pair of tall silver candlesticks were presented to the happy couple by the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Maj. and Mrs. Ostermann were hosts for the evening bridge club, which meets twice a month at the Castle.

Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Ostermann, Lt. and Mrs. Palsgrove, Lt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lt. Cullen and Capt. Herron attended the delightful ball at the 20th Century Club, given by Mrs. Adsheh for her granddaughter, Miss Esther Cooley, who has just gone to Europe.

The annual ball of the 174th Infantry was a brilliant affair, the grand march being led by Col. William Foley, commanding officer of the regiment, and Mrs. John Miller Horton, of the Buffalo D. A. R. Col. and Mrs. Frank Sidway had a large box party, also Mrs. Horton.

Maj. Ralph Drury has gone to Massachusetts, where Mrs. Drury will join him in the spring, and they will make their home there to the regret of their Buffalo friends.

## FORT HUMPHREYS, VA.

MRS. McEWAN, of Albany, is the guest of Mrs. Downing.

Maj. and Mrs. Weart and Capt. and Mrs. Snow entertained with a beautifully appointed dance at Harris Hall. Two orchestras furnished continuous music for dancing throughout the evening. Many guests from Washington motored out for the affair.

Mrs. Conklin entertained with a bridge party complimenting her aunt, Miss Townsend. Prizes were won by Mrs. McEwan, Mrs. Geering and Miss Townsend.

Maj. and Mrs. Skinner entertained at dinner before the hop for Maj. and Mrs. Bragdon, Capt. and Mrs. Wyman, Miss Payne, and Lt. Peterson.

Mrs. Newman and children have returned from a visit of several months to her home.

Due to a slight epidemic of influenza the post school has been closed for the last few weeks, and all social gatherings have been curtailed.

The many friends of Capt. and Mrs. Bernard Smith regret their recent departure for their new station in the Philippines.

A large number of the officers and ladies of this post went to Ft. Washington last week to see the basketball game between the Ft. Washington and Ft. Humphreys teams. After the game a pleasant dance was enjoyed.

## ANNAPOLIS, MD.

MRS. TAYLOR, wife of Lt. Everett B. Taylor (M.C.), U.S.N., entertained at a bridge party at Queen Anne's Cupboard Mar. 5. There were four tables of bridge and a number of additional guests came in for tea.

Lt. A. Beliner, U.S.N., who for some time has been assigned to duty at the naval station at Pensacola, Fla., is visiting Dr. Frances Weitzman, and the family of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lipman, of West Street, prior to sailing for the Philippines, where he will be given a new post of duty.

An informal hop for the midshipmen of the two upper classes was held Mar. 6, from 9 to 11 o'clock in Dahlgren Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Sherman, who have just returned from South America, are here to spend about 10 days with Mrs. Sherman's brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Slingluff, Jr., of 12 Maryland Ave. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman live in Boston. Mrs. Slingluff entertained for her sister at an informal mah-jong party on Mar. 8.

## FT. HAYES, OHIO

Bi-WEEKLY meeting of the Ft. Hayes Bridge Club was held at Ft. Hayes Officers' Club with Mrs. William P. Jackson, Mrs. Charles F. Severson and Mrs. Ridgway P. Smith as hostesses.

First Lt. and Mrs. Eugene R. Cowles, who sail from New York for Honolulu, via San Francisco, on May 19, where Lt. Cowles has been transferred, leave Ft. Hayes on Mar. 19. Prior to sailing for their new station Lt. and Mrs. Cowles will spend two months visiting friends in Lt. Cowles' home, Westfield, Mass., and at other points in the New England States.

## ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CALIF.

COL. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. MORROW recently gave a dinner party for Maj. and Mrs. George Beach, of Ft. Mason, and Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Ayres.

Mrs. and Mrs. H. Daniels, of San Francisco, were recent dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wm. H. Dukes.

The Dramatic Club of the high school of which William Dukes, son of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Dukes, is a member, gave their play for the prisoners in the Lodge assembly room. The entire cast were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dukes for dinner.

Col. Kenesaw M. Landis, of baseball fame, paid a short visit to the Island recently. Col. Morrow and the other officers of the garrison escorted Col. Landis over the prison buildings.

Col. and Mrs. William M. Morrow gave a dinner recently for Col. Willis Uline, Col. Uline's son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. C. B. Lee, of the Presidio, and Maj. and Mrs. George Beach, of Ft. Mason. Col. Uline was in San Francisco en route from the Philippines to Kansas City.

Mrs. and Mrs. H. A. Lee, of La Crosse, Wis., and their daughter, Mrs. Jack Newfield and Mr. Newfield were recently dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Dukes. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are spending the winter in California. Mrs. Newfield was "flower girl" at Capt. and Mrs. Dukes' wedding.

Mrs. Josephi, of San Francisco, was the recent week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Ayres.

## BATTERY PARK AND EDGEWOOD, MD.

COL. AND MRS. WALLACE M. CRAIGIE entertained at dinner one evening last week in their home on Beverly Road.

Mrs. W. C. Cobb, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. George Seibels, for a few weeks.

Mr. H. Bradley Davidson was host to the Men's Club of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church and a few invited guests. Hon. W. S. Stephenson, member of Congress from South Carolina, gave a large box party, also Mrs. Horton.

Mrs. T. Hardy Todd has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Shackelford, who goes from here to Panama to join her husband.

Mrs. and Mrs. Walter Bachrach have returned from Florida, where they have been spending a month.

The regular monthly meeting of the Battery Park Garden Club was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Green. Dr. Shoemaker spoke very instructively on the raising of vegetables.

Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, who are leaving Edgemere soon for Hawaii, are being entertained before their departure.

Col. and Mrs. John B. Bennet have returned from Florida and Cuba, where they have been spending the winter.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

ONE of the principal recent functions was the large reception and tea given by Lt. and Mrs. A. Percy Kitson in their quarters. The affair was given in honor of Mrs. Kitson's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, of Spokane, Wash., who stopped to visit at the post for a number of days en route from a winter spent in California. Mrs. Kitson was assisted by Mrs. Adlai T. Young and Mrs. Thomas A. Harris.

Among other affairs given for Mr. and Mrs. Beecher was a tea for which Maj. and Mrs. Robert P. Williams were hosts. Mrs. Williams was assisted by Mrs. C. A. Lewis. A dinner party given by Lt. and Mrs. Kitson also honored Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. Their guests included

Maj. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shaw.

Mrs. Thomas A. Harris was hostess for a bridge luncheon in tribute to Mrs. Beecher. Daffodils and crocuses were beautifully combined as a table decoration, with tiny corsages for each guest. Cards were placed for Mmes. Beecher, Wear, French, Lewis, Young, Williams, Kitson, Fredendall, Boyle and Gavin. High scores were taken by Mrs. L. R. Fredendall and Mrs. E. E. Boyle.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Boyle entertained with a Sunday evening supper party at their quarters. Among their guests were Col. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow, Maj. and Mrs. C. A. Lewis and Maj. and Mrs. R. P. Williams.

Mrs. Ernest E. Boyle was hostess with a bridge party of four tables. Those playing were Mmes. Lewis, Wear, Fredendall, Young, Sebree, Williams, Hazelton, May, Wolf, Harris, Knickerbocker, Edmonds, Jackson and Charles T. Early, of Portland, and Mrs. J. W. Siaw, of Vancouver. Coming in later for tea were Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Kitson and Mrs. Haena.

## WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO

RECENT social events have centered about the officers and their families who will soon leave for distant stations. Lt. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Jr., Lt. and Mrs. Leon E. Sharon, Capt. J. C. Platt, Jr., Capt. J. B. Powers and Capt. Henry Pascale. A party was given in their honor and bridge luncheons and informal dinners have been given at the homes of several officers.

New officers are reporting for duty, among the recent arrivals being Maj. John C. McDonnell, who is the new commanding officer of the 88th Squadron. Maj. McDonnell has just completed a tour of foreign service in the Philippines.

Capt. Philip A. Scholl, of the Finance Department, is auditing all property records at this section.

## CANAL ZONE NOTES

MRS. WUEST, of Ft. Amador, entertained at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Drum and Miss Reaume.

Miss Viola Cornell was complimented with a bridge luncheon given for her by Mrs. Pentz, the other guests being Mmes. Roger Brooke, Peeler, Hesner, Cornell, Gilhus, Avery.

Mrs. Tomb gave an informal tea at her quarters in Balboa Heights in honor of Mmes. Preston Brown and Dorrance. Mrs. Willard presided at the tea table.

Maj. and Mrs. Sumner were the guests of honor at a large buffet supper given by Col. and Mrs. Wilson, of Quarry Heights.

Maj. and Mrs. McNabb, of Corozal, were hosts at a bridge supper recently for Capt. and Mmes. Cornell, Gilhus, Pentz, Hesner, Miss Cornell, Capt. Stamper.

Col. and Mrs. Brooke entertained with a dinner in honor of Mrs. Brooke's cousin, Mr. Gilpin, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Peters, of Corozal, was hostess at a bridge party recently. There were four tables of players.

Gen. and Mrs. Martin were hosts at a party at Taboga recently. The guests were taken to the island in the General's private launch, and there they enjoyed swimming and dinner at the Aspinwall Hotel, followed by dancing.

Mrs. Walker and her two house guests, Mmes. Preston Brown and Dorrance, were the guests of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Blackburn.

Maj. and Mrs. Smith entertained with an evening bridge for 14 guests.



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## Congress

**D**ISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT.—The War Department through Secretary of War Davis, stated its stand on the Tyson bill (S. 3027), for the retirement of emergency officers disabled in line of duty during the period Apr. 6, 1917, to July 2, 1921.

Secretary Davis' communication to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, indicates that the War Department favors the bill with some slight changes in the wording but cannot recommend its enactment as "it is in conflict with the financial program of the President."

Referring to the following section "shall be entitled to the same privileges as are now or may hereafter be provided for by law or regulations for officers of the Regular Army, who have been retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty," Secretary Davis states, "I would suggest that the privileges it is proposed to grant be stated more specifically in the bill in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the future as to the intent of Congress."

In commenting on the section "that the retired list created by this act shall be published annually in the Army Register," he wrote, "While I feel that it would be better administration to have the Veterans' Bureau charged with all administrative acts, the War Department will be glad to do this if Congress so desires. In case it should be deemed best that the War Department publish the list, I would suggest that the bill specifically provide that the Veterans' Bureau be charged with responsibility for preparation and maintenance of the list and submission of same annually to the War Department for publication."

The views of the War Department on retirement bills in general were outlined as follows:

"In general, any such relief measure should conform to traditional policies; its administration should be in accord with sound business principles and the benefits conferred should be equitable. The determination of whether these policies are followed, and the cost; the extent to which and the manner in which relief or benefits to which they may be entitled are granted to disabled emergency officers and enlisted men is a matter to be determined by Congress. Subject to the statement in the following paragraph the War Department will be glad to cooperate in any way that it can."

"The proposed legislation has been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who advises that it is in conflict with the financial program of the President."

**C**HAPLAINS' BILL.—The bills pending before the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees to raise the rank of the Chief of Chaplains to brigadier general has received the hearty endorsement of the Federal Council of Churches and the Secretary has forwarded letters recommending the legislation to the chairmen of both committees.

**A**RMY AND NAVY NURSES' RETIREMENT.—The bills recently introduced to provide for the retirement of nurses in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps are being endorsed by various patriotic, veteran and nurses associations. The American Legion of the District of Columbia and the California Nurses' Assn. went on record as favoring speedy enactment of the pending measures.

**B**ILLS ON SALE OF W. D. PROPERTY.—Two bills (S. 3441) and (H. R. 10052) were recently introduced in the Senate and House for the disposal of further War Department property.

Senator Harrel's bill would authorize the Secretary of War to sell a portion of the Ft. Sill Military Reservation in Oklahoma known as the Frisco Pasture Land. The proceeds of the sale would be used for the purchase of additional land near the Artillery target range for use as a safety zone. Representative Hayden's bill would authorize the sale of the Mesa Target Range, in Arizona.

**S**ENATE NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs met Mar. 9 and decided to report five bills favorably. Senator Hale has reported S. 3110 to authorize certain Navy officers to accept from the Republic of Haiti the Medal of Honor and Merit.

The other four bills reported favorably were: S. 569, to authorize transfer of surplus Navy books, by Senator Swanson; S. 952, authorizing the presentation of the silver service of the U.S.S. Georgia to the State of Georgia, by Senator Copeland; S. 2033, providing for the advancement on the retired list of M. F. Nicholson, by Senator Oddie, and S. 2746, to correct the record of Guthridge, by Senator Oddie.

A bill for the relief of Lt. Robert S. Robertson, Jr., U.S.N., Ret., was held over pending a report from the Secretary of the Navy of the number of retired officers in the Navy Department on active duty in a like status.

Senator McKellar's resolution (S. Res. 73), requesting the President for information on the alleged protest concerning gun elevation was not acted on.

**B**ILL TO PLACE RETIRED N.C.O.'S IN FIRST GRADE.—The Shortridge bill (S. 2081), placing certain noncommissioned officers on the retired list of the Regular Army in the first grade is on the calendar of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and has not yet been acted on. It will not be reached for some time, according to present indications.

The text of the bill follows:

That the following noncommissioned officers on the retired list of the Regular Army are placed in the first grade: Post ordinance sergeants, post commissary sergeants, and post quartermaster sergeants on the retired list; quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, retired prior to June 3, 1916; hospital stewards retired prior to Mar. 2, 1903, and sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, retired prior to June 3, 1916.

**P**HILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.—The heaviest of the spasmodic attacks in Congress on the present Government of the Philippine Islands and the U. S. sovereignty over those islands, took place in the House of Representatives during a recent discussion of the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, etc.

Representatives Gilbert and Dyer favored independence for the Filipinos in debate, the latter making the following reference to the Services:

"\* \* \* I found complete harmony, with possibly a little exception the only objection to the people in the Philippines having their own government are the few Americans who have made their homes in the Philippines and are in business and will never be in favor of their independence, and the objection the Army and Navy make because they wish to be assigned there."

Mr. Underhill made a strong statement against freeing the Philippines and

praised General Wood highly for his work there. He referred to the constabulary as follows:

\* \* \* the Governor General should have the power to appoint all constabulary officers. These officers should not in any way be dependent on political favor.

The Governor General is commander in chief of the force and appointments to it should be made by his order.

Why, the most ardent idealistic supporter of independence could not deny that that is a good proposition. The Governor General is commander in chief of the forces, and appointments it should be made by his order.

The loss of pretty much all of the old American officers has weakened the force, and should it drift into politics the governor would be up against a very serious situation.

Just think of that situation. They are the protective forces of the Islands. Heretofore they have been governed by American officers. They have reached a high degree of efficiency at the present time, to the American flag, and hope to see it remain over the Philippines, but let politics creep in there, the same as in the health department, in the banking and currency department, in agriculture, and in everything that it got into, then comes that insidious bering from within, that destruction of that which has been built up by hard labor, that subversion of civic service to political preferment, and I will tell you it is a serious matter.

**P**ROHIBITION DEBATE BRINGS SLUR ON SERVICES.—A debate on prohibition enforcement in the House of Representatives on Mar. 6 brought the following exchange between Representatives Crowther and Blanton:

Mr. Crowther. Would it not be a great help, as the gentleman suggests, and would not bootlegging stop much more quickly, if men who pretend to be reputable citizens would stop patronizing bootleggers?

Mr. Blanton. Yes. If Army officers and naval officers would stop, and if all officials of the Government would stop, and if they all would uphold the law of their land, there would not be so much bootlegging.

**A**LTERATIONS ON SIX COAL-BURNING BATTLESHIPS.—A bill (H. R. 10003) has been introduced by Chairman Butler, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to authorize certain alterations to the six-coal burning battleships for the purpose of providing better launching and handling arrangements for airplanes.

The Navy Department stated that it required authorization of additional funds from Congress to the extent of \$1,350,000 to be made available by July 1, 1926, in order to carry out the proposed alterations. The expenditure would amount to about \$200,000 in 1926; \$700,000 in 1927, and \$450,000 in 1928. It would increase the total amount allowed for alterations from \$18,360,000 to \$19,710,000. The project has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

The following statement gives the reasons and plans for additional alterations:

At present airplanes employed on these vessels must be lowered in the water and then "take off" from alongside. This is inefficient as well as being dangerous for personnel and material. It therefore is proposed to install a catapult on each vessel, replacing their present mainmasts with others in order that suitable space may be provided.

\* \* \* This latter mentioned work is now under way on the Florida, Arkansas, and Texas, and will, it is estimated, be completed in November, 1926. If the additional alterations now contemplated are to be completed on those vessels within the time available, it will be necessary to start the work on those three vessels prior to July 1, 1926. It is planned to make the other three battleships—Utah, Wyoming, and New York—available for the alterations already authorized beginning September, 1926, and if the additional alterations are to be completed within the same period they must be started well in advance of July 1, 1927.

**B**ILL ON WARRANTS FOR ARMY FIELD CLERKS.—The bill (H. R. 5912) to provide for appointing Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M.C., warrant officers, U.S.A., was considered by the subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Mar. 6. It is believed that the subcommittee will make a favorable report on the bill to the full committee, which has not yet taken action.

During the hearing on the bill Col. C. H. Bridges, U.S.A., and Lt. Col. W. A. Alfonce, U.S.A., appeared in its behalf as did John P. Sebree, chief clerk, W. D., Omaha, Nebr.

The enactment of the legislation, Colonel Alfonce pointed out, will result in a saving to the Government of over \$22,000 the fifth year following its passage and is approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The two groups affected, he stated, were the only ones which were denied retirement privileges.

He cited the cases of Marshall W. Cardwell, service 58 years; Henry Kehl, service 57 years; John P. Sebree, service 32 years; Frederick Power, service 37 years; Frank Buss, service 51 years, and A. J. Pitt, service 52 years, as among those who are deprived of retirement unless the bill is passed. The average age of these men is 73 years.

**N**AVY DEPARTMENT FOR AEROGRAPHER BILL.—The Navy Department is heartily in favor of the recent bill (H. R. 9567) introduced to detail line officers "on aerological duty only" and to create the warrant grade of aerographer and the commissioned warrant grade of chief aerographer. In explaining the Navy Department's stand on the bill, the Secretary of the Navy states, in part:

It is the desire of this department that more officers be specialized in the knowledge of aerology, in view of the special field covered by this subject and the specialized knowledge required therein. In order to accomplish this purpose it is believed that an aerologist class of line officers in the Navy should be established, the requirements as to numbers being so small that the establishment of this special class of officers would not disturb the regular line list of officers. The department furthermore feels that there is a field for this special duty not only in aviation but also in the handling of fleets in the strategical and tactical phases of operation. Accordingly, the department proposes to recommend the enactment of legislation authorizing the designation of officers "for aerologist duty only," such designation to be created for commissioned line officers only. \* \* \*

The present plan of the department for the specialization of line officers for aerology only contemplates a total of six officers of the line. As these officers come from and remain a part of the authorized body of line officers, no additional funds will be required.

Concerning the proposed warrant grades, the bill as worded would result in one appointment only being made each year until not to exceed a total of 14 such appointments were made. The cost in pay and allowances would be on an average of \$2,589 a year for each officer appointed, provided the officer's time were divided equally between sea and shore. As the total number of such officers needed is 14, the total cost to the Government at the end of 14 years would approximate \$36,246 per annum.

**F**ITZGERALD BILL FOR DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS.—The Fitzgerald bill for disabled emergency officers of the World War is still on the House Calendar following a favorable report on it by the House Veterans' Committee on Feb. 28. Whether any action will be taken on the bill depends upon the speed with which legislation now before the House is cleared up. Should the bill pass the House it will have to go to the Senate Committee, and then, if favorably reported, to the floor of the Senate for a vote. There are several bills for the relief of disabled emergency World War officers pending in both the House and Senate. The particular bill, if any, which will meet with the approval of Congress, cannot be determined at the present time.

**ARMY HOUSING BILL.**—The Army housing bill (S. 1129) is now enacted. The bill went to conference, as stated last week, and Representative James submitted the report to the House on Mar. 6. It was called up and agreed to on Mar. 9. The conference report was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Wadsworth on Mar. 10, and agreed to the same date.

The following statement, issued by the managers on the part of House, Representatives W. Frank James, John Philip Hill and Hubers F. Fisher, explains the main changes in the bill:

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1129) authorizing the use for permanent construction at military posts of the proceeds from the sale of surplus War Department real property, and authorizing the sale of certain military reservations, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

On No. 1: The language of the amendment adopted by the House is further amended to permit the sale of the land under lease or license by an American Legion post with the consent of the post, thereby relieving the mandatory loss of a sale should the American Legion post occupying the land desire to purchase it or turn it back to the Government.

On No. 28: This proviso is inserted to take care of a situation existing in the State of Louisiana, where the National Guard has been occupying Jackson Barracks, an abandoned Government reservation of 87 acres, since Feb. 1, 1921, keeping the buildings in a good state of repair without expense to the Government. The Inspector General of the Army has commended the Louisiana National Guard highly for the manner in which this property has been cared for.

The post is now being occupied by the Washington Artillery Battalion of Field Artillery, an old historical organization, dating back to the Mexican War, and several troops of Cavalry, together with 125 horses, the materiel and transportation of these organizations; for storage purposes for all Federal property issued to the state and not in the hands of troops. Buildings are also used for armory purposes and as quarters for the officers commanding the organizations mentioned above. The National Guard has expended \$6,000 for the construction of stables alone, and has incurred a great deal of expense in the repair of many buildings on the reservation.

The Louisiana National Guard wishes to purchase the whole tract to be held for the future development of the guard, but believes permission should be given to sell any portion of the land not found necessary for the development of the guard because of curtailment of National Guard activities by the National Government. This permission is given with the proviso that no portion of the land shall be sold without the approval of the Secretary of War.

The language of the amendment as agreed upon has the approval of the Secretary of War.

**NAVY FAVORS INSURANCE FOR ALL.**—Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, in a communication to the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, favors the extension of aviators' insurance provisions contained in the Morin bill (H. R. 7916) to include all officers and men in the military and naval services. He also stated that in a letter to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation the Navy Department urged the advisability of increasing the amount of insurance an individual may carry from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The Navy Department's views on extension of insurance follow:

The provision relative to insurance for aviators of the Army appearing in H. R. 7916 is a very generous one and the Navy Department believes that whatever insurance provision is passed for officers of the Army should also be made applicable to officers of the Navy, nor should the benefits of such legislation be restricted to aviators, but should be extended to all personnel killed in the line of duty, because if any man meets death in the service because of the hazards of the service, no matter in what branch he may be serving, the hazard in his particular case is 100 percent and his dependents should receive the same consideration as the dependents of an aviator killed in the performance of his duty.

The provision in H. R. 7916, section 62, extending the benefits of insurance to aviators, should be extended to include all officers and men in the military and naval services against death as a result of the performance of duty, or as a proximate result of injuries received while in the performance of duty.

**NAVY EMERGENCY OFFICERS' RETIREMENT.**—While the Navy Department feels that some legislation should be enacted to provide for emergency officers who incurred disabilities while serving in the Navy during the World War, the department objects to the placing of these officers on the retired list of the regular Navy, Secretary Wilbur declared in a communication to the House Naval Affairs Committee last week in which he reported adversely the bill (H. R. 6805) for the relief of former Lt. Comdr. Frank L. Muller.

Commander Muller served in the United States Naval Reserve Force from Dec. 19, 1917, to Aug. 31, 1919. He was executive officer of the U.S.S. Ticonderoga when that ship was sunk in action with an enemy submarine. He was disabled, and now is seeking, through the private bill, to be placed on the retired list of the regular Navy.

In recommending that the bill for Muller's relief be not enacted, Secretary Wilbur said:

"The Navy Department desires to invite attention to the fact that the retired list of the Navy is solely for the benefit of the regular active list. That is, its sole purpose is to keep the regular active list a healthy, sound, and efficient body, and for that purpose the retired list is correctly conceived to take care of disabled regulars. Officers and men not of the Regular Establishment who become disabled during a war which calls out excess manpower over and above the Regular Establishment should be properly cared for. Though the expense of this care and treatment should be borne by the Government, it is not believed to be an expense which should properly be charged against the regular appropriations for the Navy Department. There are many cases similar to that of Mr. Muller, and the appropriations for the naval service can ill afford to bear the continuing drain of retirements for such purposes. Such expense, if justified, should be borne by the United States Veterans' Bureau.

"However, with respect to many similar cases of this nature, it should be stated that the Navy Department, during the Sixty-eighth Congress, expressed its approval of the bills S. 1373 and H. R. 6484, 'Making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the World War, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States, during the World War,' provided such bills were amended to include former temporary and reserve officers of the naval service and on the further condition that the expense incident to such retirements devolve upon the United States Veterans' Bureau. The bill, H. R. 49, which was introduced in the House on Dec. 7, 1925, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, is similar in terms to the bills S. 1373 and H. R. 6484. The department's remarks with regard to the two latter bills apply equally to H. R. 49; that is, the department would consider the enactment of H. R. 49, if amended to include former temporary and reserve officers of the naval service and provided the expense of such retirements devolves upon the United States Veterans' Bureau.

"If the bill H. R. 49 were amended to include former temporary and reserve officers of the naval service, relief would thereby be afforded not only for Mr. Muller, but for all other officers in a similar status who feel that they are entitled to retirement on account of physical disability alleged to have been incurred in line of duty in time of war.

"Attention is invited to the fact that the act of Feb. 28, 1925 (43 Stat. L., p. 1081), expressly repeals all provisions of the act of July 12, 1921, relating to the Naval Reserve Force. As the apparent purpose of this bill is to confer upon Mr. Muller the benefits provided by section 6 of the act of July 12, 1921, it would appear necessary to re-draft the bill H. R. 6805 to revive section 6 of the act of July 12, 1921, for Mr. Muller's benefit.

"The bill H. R. 6805, which if enacted would cost \$2,250 a year, was referred to the Bureau of the Budget and under date of Feb. 26, 1926, the Navy Department was informed that this report was not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

"In view of the fact that this legislation is individual in character to the exclusion of many cases which may be of equal merit, is not for the general good of the naval service, and establishes an undesirable precedent, the Navy Department recommends that the bill H. R. 6805 be not enacted."

The following other private bills were adversely reported by the Navy Department: (H. R. 8188) for the relief of Joy Bright Hancock; (H. R. 2638) for the relief of Lt. Robert Stanley Robertson, Jr., U.S.N.; (H. R. 7193) for the relief of Irving Leonard Garver; and (H. R. 7119) for the relief of James Golden.

**BURIAL WREATHS AND COMPTROLLER.**—The perusal of the disallowance of \$115 in the accounts of Comdr. C. G. Mayo (SC), U.S.N., by the Comptroller for wreaths used in connection with the funerals of Congressman Padgett, Riordan and Mann, is still being urged the Navy Department. A communication from the Secretary of the Navy urges the enactment of the bill pending to relieve Commander Mayo.

## IN THE RADIO FIELD

THE Services will play a large part in formulating the U. S. proposals to be presented to the International Radio Conference in 1927.

An advisory committee, consisting of representatives from the War and Navy Departments and the Department of Commerce, will be appointed shortly to draft proposals which the State Department will consider and forward to Berne, Switzerland, by July 1, 1926, for inclusion in a booklet containing the suggestions of all participating nations.

Among the proposals which will be considered by the committee is one by the Radio Corporation of America and the A. T. and T. Co. to replace the present antiquated International Radio Convention system.

The Navy Department's representative on the committee will probably be Lt. Comdr. A. P. H. Tawsey, U.S.N.

The aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga will soon carry a specially trained instrument repair man to effect repairs on the several hundred radio sets with which these vessels and the planes on them are equipped.

The Bureau of Engineering has made recommendations for the assignment of a man to each carrier since it is felt that the regular radio personnel are not prepared for this work.

A radio communication test was recently held at Ft. Scott, Calif., the Coast Artillery and Air Service cooperating. Mstr. Sgt. Fred Kelly piloted the plane carrying 1st Lt. A. W. Marriner, A.S., U.S.A., as observer.

Another test carried out by this pilot and observer in conjunction with the 76th Field Artillery proved highly successful in demonstrating the value of ground to plane communication.

Capt. Calvin H. Burkhead, U.S.A., Post Signal Officer at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., has found a way to employ an ordinary receiving set at the post in such a manner that practically every home on the post can enjoy the broadcasted programs.

Capt. Burkhead's set is equipped with six tubes, incorporates two stages of tuned radio frequency, detector and three stages of radio amplification.

The set has been connected by some 15 miles of wire with 200 loud speakers in the houses of officers and enlisted men on the post. The service is multiplied by adding another stage of amplification for each 50 loud speakers added.

The Bureau of Engineering has recommended that the Post Graduate School commence a course for two students every other year in storage battery design, and proposes to have one officer in the Specification Section who is such an expert. One of the officers now at Columbia University will specialize in this subject during the present semester and complete his duty at the bureau.

The latest type of radio equipment will be used by the Arctic expedition headed by Lt. Comdr. Richard E. Byrd, U.S.N. The American Amateur Relay League's station will handle most of the news of the expedition and schedules for communication between this country and the expedition are now being prepared. The radio call letters of the Chantier, the expedition's ship, will be KEGK.

The transmitting equipment of the Chantier will include a one kilowatt Navy spark transmitter, sending on 300, 600 and 800 meters, also a special short wave transmitter employing one-quarter kilowatt tubes, operated on a 500 cycle alternating recurrent using wave lengths of 80, 40 and 20 meters, and even down to 10 meters for experimental purposes.

The receiving equipment of the Chantier will be one Navy standard receiver for ship-to-ship communication and long-wave reception, also two short-wave receivers of the latest type and two broadcasting receivers of advanced design for entertainment and test purposes.

The plane's transmitter will be a single 50-watt tube, crystal-controlled to insure constant frequency under conditions of adverse vibration, and transmitting on wave lengths of 61 and 44 meters, and range not determined, but 1,000 miles or more expected.

A portable short-wave receiver will also be carried on the plane. For use at advance base, or in case of emergency landings, the wind-driven generator of the plane may be turned up in what is technically described as "propeller slip stream" or by means of special gearing to be cranked by hand. Kites will be carried by the plane to support emergency antenna, as well as marking streamers. A light, portable mast will be used to hold up the antenna in case there is no wind for the kite. In this way, it is expected communication between plane and base ship will be maintained at all times.

The chief radio operator of the expedition will be Lloyd K. Grenlie of Chicago, formerly a corporal in the Marine Corps. George H. Jones, of Manchester, Mass., also a former Marine corporal, will be assistant operator. Both are members of the American Radio Relay League and experts in operation and construction of short-wave transmitters and receivers.

Malcolm P. Hansen, in charge of the expedition's radio arrangements, is the designer of the airplane transmitter to be carried, which will be similar to one built for the Arctic expedition of Captain Wilkins of Detroit. He was a radio officer in naval aviation during the war.

The Bureau of Engineering has decided to improve the existing radio compass station at Empire, Calif., rather than relocate this station at Cape Blanco. This decision was based on the improbability of obtaining satisfactory results at Cape Blanco, due to the presence of a radio beacon at that point. In the present state of development, it would be necessary to operate on a division-of-time-basis, which would probably result in confusion.

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## CORPS AREA ORDERS

## 1ST CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

MAJ. GEN. PRESTON BROWN, COMDR.  
Col. C. D. Roberts, Chief of StaffMaj. H. D. Offutt, M.C., Prof. of Mil. Science  
& Tactics, Albany Med. College, Albany, N. Y.,  
to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.

## 2D CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.  
MAJ. GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, COMDR.  
Col. Berkeley Enochs, Chief of StaffLt. Col. S. W. Anding, 16th Inf., to duty Ft.  
Jay, N. Y.Maj. N. W. Campanole, 16th Inf., to duty, Ft.  
Wadsworth, N. Y.1st Lt. W. A. Elliott, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams,  
Me., to treatment, Sta. Hosp., Ft. Banks, Mass.  
1st Lt. H. D. Johnston, 18th Inf., to duty, Ft.  
Hamilton, N. Y.Leaves—Three months, Apr. 17, to Col. T. L.  
Ames, O.D., with permission to leave U. S.  
One month, 14 days, on relief from duty in  
office of Ch. of Staff, Washington, D. C., Apr.  
1, to Capt. F. A. Allen, Jr., Cav. (D.O.L.).

## 3D CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.  
MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, COMDR.  
Col. I. C. Jenks, Chief of StaffCapt. P. K. Kelly, O.D., Aberdeen Proving  
Ground, Md., to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp.,  
D. C.2d Lt. N. J. Robinson, Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.,  
to treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.Leaves—Two months, to Maj. E. Dworak,  
F.D., June 1. One month, with permission to  
leave U. S., to Maj. E. L. Pell, Inf. (D.O.L.),  
Mar. 24. Two months, 13 days, to 1st Lt. G. W.  
Brent, C.A.C., on completion of foreign service in  
Hawaiian Dept. Three months, to Wrnt.  
Offr. W. H. McManus, June 10.

## 4TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

MAJ. GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD, COMDR.  
Col. T. W. Darrah, Chief of StaffLt. Col. C. H. Danforth, A.S., in addition to  
other duties, detailed as tennis representative,  
4th Corps Area.Capt. W. E. Ard, F.A. (D.O.L.), Instr. Ala.  
N.G., to treatment, Sta. Hosp., Ft. McPherson,  
Ga.1st Lt. R. T. Foster, 22d Inf., to duty, Camp  
McClellan, Ala.Leaves—One month, on account of sickness,  
to Col. M. L. Jarvis, Inf. (D.O.L.). Leave to  
Capt. S. C. Harrison, 22d Inf., extended one  
month. One month, 20 days, to Capt. A. A.  
McDaniel, M.C., Mar. 20. Two months, Mar.  
15, to 1st Lt. H. J. Boettcher, 22d Inf. Two  
months, to 1st Lt. J. Weckerling, Inf., Manila,  
P. I., on arrival in U. S.

## 5TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio  
MAJ. GEN. ROBT. L. HOWZE, COMDR.  
Col. T. E. Merrill, Chief of StaffLeaves—One month, 15 days, to 2d Lt. J. K.  
Bush, Inf., on arrival in New York City from  
Philippine Dept., Apr. 6.

## 6TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

MAJ. GEN. WM. S. GRAVES, COMDR.  
Col. R. E. Wyllie, Chief of StaffCol. L. S. Chappellear, Adj. Gen., in addition  
to other duties, detailed as Personnel Adjutant,  
6th Corps Area, vice Lt. Col. W. L. Patterson,  
Adj. Gen., relieved.Maj. F. A. Englehart, O.D., Rock Island  
Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., to treatment, Sta.  
Hosp., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.1st Sgt. R. Sprouse, 33d Ord. Co., Rock  
Island Arsenal, Ill., to New York and May 19  
to Ft. McDowell, Calif., thence to Hawaiian  
Dept., for foreign service, replacing 1st Sgt.  
R. Christian, 74th Ord. Co., assigned to 33d  
Ord. Co., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

## 7TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.

MAJ. GEN. B. A. POORE, COMDR.  
Col. Tenney Ross, Chief of StaffLt. Col. C. W. Tillotson, Inf., detailed as  
Liaison Officer for Org. Res., 7th Corps Area,  
stationed at Omaha, Nebr., vice Col. C. C.  
Kinney, Inf., relieved.

## 8TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

MAJ. GEN. ERNEST HINDS, COMDR.  
Col. J. F. Preston, Chief of StaffCol. G. S. Gibbs, S.A., in addition to other  
duties, announced as Tennis Representative, 8th  
Corps Area.Leaves—Two months, 3 days, Apr. 2, to Lt.  
Col. K. C. Masteller, C.A.C. (D.O.L.), Hdqrs.  
103d Div., U.S.A., Denver, Colo. Leave to Capt.  
H. T. Dout, M.C., extended one month. One  
month, 15 days, Apr. 1, to Capt. R. P. McComb,  
V.C., 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

(Continued on next page)

## THE FINANCIAL DIGEST

BY RAYMOND V. SYKES

Last week saw the sharpest break in stock prices that Wall Street has ever experienced. New high records in both volume and extent of the decline were established. The day on which the greatest reactions occurred, total transactions reached almost 4,000,000 shares, and some stocks lost as much as 50 points.

The break came as the culmination of the so-called Coolidge Market that set in at the time of the last presidential election and has been in effect ever since. The break in prices was due obviously to an over-bought condition in industrial and public utility stocks. Many in both classes were selling at un-warranted high levels, and the reaction, apparently, was sufficient to correct that situation. The market once again is in a strong technical position.

Underlying business conditions continue sound and there is nothing in that direction to cause alarm. As stated, the break is attributed wholly to the technical condition of the stock market. The stock market is looked upon generally throughout the country as a barometer of both current and future business conditions, and it might be expected that such a violent crash in prices would be interpreted as forecasting a decided let-down in business activity. It is doubtful, however, if such interpretation has been given it at this time, because of the obviousness of the lengths to which speculation had gone, and the reaction has been accepted at its face value, namely, a matter of technical correction. The market simply crumbled of its own weight.

At the time of heaviest liquidation the Interstate Commerce Commission announced its decision to deny the application of the New York, Chicago, & St. Louis Railway consolidation. The objection to the plan was due to the proposed financial set-up of the new company, and not to the transportation plan. In other words, the Interstate Commerce Commission has defined its views on the subject of mergers and the other railroads of the country now have a working basis for their plans. The important thing in the decision is the fact that no objection was found to the plan to consolidate the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Hocking Valley Railway, Erie Railroad, and Pere Marquette Railway. Should the capital structure be readjusted for the new company in accordance with the ideas of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there is little doubt but that the proposed system will eventually come into being.

The decline in security prices no doubt has substantially reduced brokers' loans, and the forthcoming report of the Federal Reserve on that subject should show decided improvement. As a matter of fact, a considerable contraction in loans took place the week preceding the break, the latest statement showing a total of \$3,109,331,000, a decline of \$29,393,000 from the preceding week. The largest total reported by the Federal Reserve was \$3,141,125,000 for the week of Jan. 6. Investment bonds held steady throughout the break in stock prices, but speculative bonds, of course, sold down in sympathy with stock prices.

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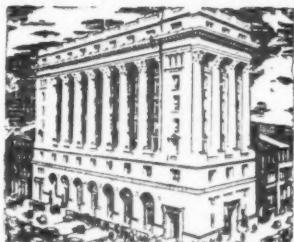
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## CORPS AREA ORDERS

(Continued from preceding page)

## 9TH CORPS AREA

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.  
MAJ. GEN. C. T. MENOHER, COMDR.  
Col. A. V. P. Anderson, Chief of Staff  
Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, ordered to command

Leaves.—One month, Mar. 20, to Lt. Col. W. R. Taylor, Cav. (D.O.L.), Instr., N.G., Cheyenne, Wyo. Two months, Mar. 10, to Capt. S. B. Wiener, Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, now at Army Recruiting Office, Old Custom House Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. One month, Apr. 10, to Capt. W. E. Everts, Q.M.C. (D.O.L.), Ft. Mason, Calif. Three months, 20 days, on arrival in U. S., Apr. 12, to Capt. J. D. R. Woodworth, M.C., Ft. Lawton, Wash., now at San Juan, P. R.

Leave to 1st Lt. W. G. Holder, C.A., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., extended one month. Leave to 1st Lt. W. P. Withers, 11th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Calif., extended one month. One month, 27 days, Apr. 13, to 2d Lt. K. C. Frank, 6th C.A., Ft. Baker, Calif. Three months, Apr. 5, to Army Field Clk. A. Grunefeld, 9th Corps Area.

## HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T.  
MAJ. GEN. E. M. LEWIS, COMDR.  
Col. A. G. Lott, Chief of Staff

Capt. C. O. Ashton, 19th Inf., Schofield Bks., from Honolulu Mar. 17 to New York, and on expiration of leave, to duty, Mass. N.G., Boston, Mass. Capt. V. T. Scott, M.C., Sta. Hosp., Schofield Bks., from Honolulu Mar. 17, to New York, and on expiration of leave, to duty, Army Med. School, Army Med. Center, Washington, D. C. Capt. H. E. Tisdale, 13th F.A., Schofield Bks., from Honolulu Mar. 17, to New York, and on expiration of leave, to duty, 17th F.A., Ft. Bragg, N. C. Capt. C. F. Wheeler, A.S., Wheeler Field, Schofield Bks., from Honolulu Mar. 17, to New York, and on expiration of leave, to duty, Bolling Field, D. C.

1st Lt. F. H. Camp, 19th Inf., Schofield Bks., from Honolulu Mar. 17, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty, Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga. 1st Lt. H. P. Dittmore, 11th Tank Co., Schofield Bks., from Honolulu Mar. 17, to San Francisco, and on expiration of leave to duty, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 1st Lt. H. F. Newell, 27th Inf., Schofield Bks., placed on detached ser., to station at Ft. Shafter, and detailed as C.O., Dept. Hdqrs. Detach., relieving 1st Lt. E. Brine, 19th Inf. 1st Lt. S. Purswell, 21st Inf., Schofield Bks., from Honolulu Mar. 17, to New York, and on expiration of leave to duty, 22d Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga. 1st Lt. O. R. Rand, 27th Inf., Schofield Bks., placed on detached ser., to duty in city of Honolulu.

Leaves.—Two months, 3 days, to Capt. C. O. Ashton, 19th Inf., Mar. 17. One month, 17 days, to Capt. V. T. Scott, M.C., Sta. Hosp., Schofield Bks., Mar. 17. Two months, 8 days, to Capt. H. E. Tisdale, 13th F.A., Schofield Bks., Mar. 17. Two months, 8 days, to 1st Lt. P. H. Camp, 19th Inf., Schofield Bks., Mar. 17. Three months, 1 day, to 1st Lt. H. P. Dittmore, 11th Tank Co., Schofield Bks., Mar. 17. Two months, 8 days, to 1st Lt. S. Purswell, 21st Inf., Schofield Bks., Mar. 17.

## ORDERS TO RESERVES

1st Corps Area  
Assignments

Lt. Col. R. O. Blood, Med., to 17th Sta. Hosp., C. Z., Portsmouth, N. H., as C.O. Lt. Col. R. J. Graves, Med., to 7th Evacuation Hosp., 2nd Army, Worcester, Mass., as Ch. of Surg. Ser., Surg. Sorting Officer. Lt. Col. J. W. Jameson, Med., to 71st Gen. Hosp., I. Z., Boston, Mass., as Ch. of Surg. Ser. Lt. Col. W. P. Ryan, Med., to 8th Evacuation Hosp., 2nd Army, Springfield, Mass., as Ch. of Med. Ser., Med. Sorting Officer. Lt. Col. W. D. J. A. G., to Hartford Mobilization Area & Supply Point, I. Z., Hartford, Conn.

Maj. C. E. Cook, Jr., Med., to 71st Gen. Hosp., I. Z., Boston, Mass., as Roentgenologist. Maj. R. S. Fletcher, Med., to Recruiting at Large, I. Z., Springfield, Mass., as Surg. Maj. A. E. Johnson, Jr., to 16th Hosp. Train, I. Z., Springfield, Mass., as C.O. Maj. G. C. Parcher, Med., to 69th Gen. Hosp., I. Z., Lynn, Mass., as Asst. to Ch. of Med. Ser. Maj. H. E. Pick, Med., to 7th Evacuation Hosp., 2nd Army, Worcester, Mass., as Executive Officer, Fire Marshal. Maj. A. D. Pierce, Dent., to 1st Spec. Group., (1st Aux. Surg. Group.), C. Z., Boston, Mass., as Dent. Oral Surg., 10th Maxillo-facial team. Maj. L. H. Smith, Med., to 69th Gen. Hosp., I. Z., Lynn, Mass., as Ch. of Lab. Ser. Maj. J. S. Sprague, Med., to 1st Gen. Dispensary, C. Z., Boston, Mass., as Ch. of Med. Ser. Maj. J. L. Wheaton, Med., to 13th Evacuation Hosp., 4th Army, Providence, R. I., as Asst. Ch. of Med. Ser.

Capt. F. H. Leslie, Dent., to Corps Area Gen. Dispensary, I. Z., Boston, Mass., as Ch. of Dent. Ser. Capt. W. L. Sheahan, Med., to 14th Evacuation Hosp., 4th Army, New Haven, Conn., as Surg. Ward Officer. Capt. F. J. Terra, Dent., to Corps Area Hosp., I. Z., Ft. Banks, Mass., Dent. Ser. Capt. J. S. Wood, A.G., to Hdqrs., 1st Corps Area, I. Z., Boston, Mass., as Asst. Adj. Gen.

2d Corps Area  
Assignments

Lt. Col. D. C. Falls, I.G., attached to 107th Inf., N.Y.N.G., authorized, voluntarily and at own expense to participate in rifle match competition to be held at Bisley, England.

1st Lt. M. H. Blatt, Med., to 374th Med. Regt. 1st Lt. F. J. Leiburger, C. A., to 2nd Coast Art. Res., 2nd Coast Art. Dist. 1st Lt. J. I. Bowers, F.A., to Field Art. Group.

2nd Lt. C. S. Northen, C.A., to 2nd Coast Art. Res., 2nd Coast Art. Dist.

## 3d Corps Area

## Assignments

Col. J. C. Wise, F.A., to Field Art. Group. Lt. Col. W. G. MacNulty, Inf., to 80th Div. Capt. I. G. Myers, Q.M., to 408th Ser. Btln., C. Z. Capt. G. H. Sunderman, Q.M., to 408th Ser. Btln., C. Z. Capt. P. R. Evans, F.A., to 80th Div. 1st Lt. O. W. Kauffman, Dent., to 525th Hosp. Co., 375th Med. Regt., 2nd Army. 1st Lt. S. K. Livingston, Med., to Gen. Hosp. No. 10, C. Z., as Med. Ward Officer.

To 408th Ser. Btln., C. Z. Capt. A. L. Huston, Q.M.; G. P. Kensiels, J. W. Lennon, H. F. Lichtman.

## 6th Corps Area

## Assignments

Lt. Col. J. T. Franch, Q.M., to 16th Corps Q.M. Train Hdqrs.

Lt. Col. L. A. Merillat, Vet., to active duty Apr. 4, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Maj. A. R. Crippen, Inf., to 533rd Inf., Btln. Maj. L. H. Rathke, Q.M., to 354th Motor Repair Btln.

Capt. O. F. Berner, F.A., to 575th F.A. Capt. D. C. Clark, to 321st Balloon Co. Capt. P. Gibson, to 420th Observation Squad. Capt. G. R. Hill, to 362nd Observation Squad. Capt. A. F. Kopp, Q.M., to 664th Supply Co. Capt. H. S. Peck, Engr., to 311th Engrs. Capt. D. W. Rowan, to 309th Attack Group Hdqrs.

To 428th Attack Sqdrn.: 1st Lts. J. H. Drape, J. T. Hickmott, L. A. Smits, R. I. White; 2nd Lts. H. D. Cole, E. A. Goff, P. A. Kern, W. A. Kinsey, J. H. Martin.

## 7th Corps Area

## Assignments

Col. H. L. Lamb, Med., to Hdqrs., 313th Med. Regt., 88th Div.

Maj. G. Cockrel, Inf., to Hdqrs., 349th Inf., 88th Div., as Mach. Gun Officer.

Capt. C. W. Haileen, Inf., to Co. "E," 352nd Inf., 88th Div.

2nd Lt. W. H. Chamberlain, Inf., to 88th Military Policy Co., Spec. Troops, 88th Div.

## 9th Corps Area

## Assignments

Capt. J. W. Bleasdale, Dent., to 71st Surg. Hosp., 6th Army, as Dent. Surg. Capt. J. V. Crewe, assigned as Asst. to Corps Area W.M., Ninth Corps Area. Capt. E. W. Wood, Q.M., to 315th Motor Repair Co., I. Z.

The following Q.M.C. officers are assigned as Assts. to Corps Area Q.M., Ninth Corps Area: Capts. W. F. Springer, B. K. Shackford, W. Smith, 1st Lts. W. J. Howard, B. J. Riggs, W. H. Nippes, J. G. Simonton, J. T. Bardsley.

2nd Lt. K. J. Ackley, F.A., to 96th Div. 2nd Lt. H. L. Harris, Q.M., to Co. B, 344th Motor Repair Btln., 3rd Army. 2nd Lt. M. Courtney, Inf., to 309th Heavy Tank Co., I. Z. 2nd Lt. H. L. Smith, to 91st Div.

◆◆◆◆◆

4TH SIGNAL SERVICE CO., U.S.A.

Organization day of the 4th Signal Service Company, Signal Corps, U.S.A., under Lt. D. P. Mason, on duty at Ft. Jay, N. Y., was recently celebrated with great success. It was the twenty-fourth anniversary. The company as originally formed was known as Company G, Signal Corps. It was stationed at Ft. Wood, N. Y. (Bedloe's Island), in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty. The company was moved to Governors Island, N. Y., after the World War. Personnel of the company are utilized at Corps Area Headquarters, Army Transport Service, Meteorological Service, Telephone and Telegraph Service throughout the 2d Corps Area. All members present at Governors Island and harbor posts enjoyed a pleasant evening at dinner uptown and the theater afterwards.

## 7TH INFANTRY RIFLE PRACTICE

The 7th Infantry regimental small-bore rifle team has completed two stages of the match for the regimental championship of the United States.

In the first stage, prone and sitting, the team scored 984 out of a possible 1000, and in the second, prone and kneeling, the score was 977. This was only two points below the score made by the 7th Infantry in 1923, when the team won the national championship. Telescopic sights were used in 1923 and iron sights are being used this year, which makes considerable difference, Lt. A. P. Kitson, officer in charge, said.

Individual scores made in the two stages follow: Corporal Purtilo, 199 out of 200; Sergeant Ledford and Corporal Erickson, 195 each; Lieutenant Kitson and Corporal Dove, 194 each.

The third stage, prone and standing, will be fired next week, and the last stage, rapid fire, prone, sitting and kneeling, will be fired on Mar. 5.

## REVEILLE LEGGINS

Mr. E. Mezzera, secretary and treasurer of the Reveille Legging Company, Leavenworth, Kans., was in Washington this week on his annual visit to Army posts throughout the east. Mr. Mezzera is thoroughly familiar with Army needs in his line and has a product to offer which he believes will be warmly received by the Service.



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## NAVY PRISONER REWARDED

As a reward for meritorious conduct a prisoner at the Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H., serving a two-year sentence by G.C.M., for desertion and breaking arrest has been ordered restored to duty by the Secretary of the Navy and the remainder of his sentence was entirely remitted. The prisoner was Parker W. Hayden, formerly fireman 3d class, U.S.N., who attempted to rescue Capt. H. W. Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Marine Gunner John S. McNulty, U.S.M.C., who had fallen through the ice while on an inspection tour at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Although warned of the danger Hayden persisted in his attempt at the rescue, and himself broke through the ice.

**CADETS WIN FIVE OF SIX MEETS.**—The Cadets won five of six competitions at West Point Mar. 6, beating Penn State in boxing, 5-2; Columbia in wrestling, 10-9; Wesleyan in swimming, 40-22; Troop A, R. I. N. G. in polo, and Yale in junior varsity fencing. In varsity fencing the Elis triumphed, 11-6.

The boxing bouts with Penn State were closely fought except in the 125-pound and 175-pound events. Referee Murtha would not let O'Brien, Army's entry, come out for the third round, Penn State's boxer, McClelland, having badly battered him. Waddington was an easy victor over Kiel in the 175-pound bout. Beattie of the Army won by a hair in the feature bout, the 135-pound event. Filegar proving a tough customer with a hard wallop.

The cadet wrestlers tumbled the Columbia grapplers, Selby and Rose, Army, scoring falls which were timely, as they gave the Cadets all their points and the match, even though Columbia won three bouts on decisions. Both the heavyweight and the 175-pound bouts ended in draws despite extra periods.

The Wesleyan swimmers were no match for Army's merman in the swimming meet which was the final of the local season. Army won five of the seven events contested.

Army's polo team as it is likely to be made up next season made its debut against Troop A of Providence. Butler, Griffith and Sims did effective mallet work for the Cadets. The Rhode Island Guardsmen were outclassed all the way. Lt. Kenney and Capt. Ranck were both clever riders and were the Guardsmen's outstanding performers.

**NAVY BEATS ARMY IN PHILIPPINES.**—The Navy nine trounced the Army 9 to 6 in a recent baseball battle which was witnessed by enthusiastic rooters of both Services at Manila, P. I.

The Navy scored the three winning runs in the first half of the ninth. The Army batters were stopped in 1-2-3 fashion in the closing half of the frame.

The lineup—Navy: Nutter, 3b.; Connelly, c.; Delworth, ss.; Anderson, cf.; Saunders, 2b.; Hicks, 1b.; Sherwood, lf.; Deignan and Loomis, p.

Army: Stickman, rf.; Cravens, p.; Scymanski, 3b.; Hayden, lf.; Roady, 1b-c.; Thebaud, 2b.; Hennion, cf.; Meyer, cf-1b.; Reese, ss.; Fingerson, c.; Yuckenberg, cf., and Wyne, p-rf.

**FORT ETHAN ALLEN INDOOR HORSE-SHOW.**—The Ft. Ethan Allen mid-winter military horse show, held at the post recently, proved to be one of the outstanding events in New England military circles. The entire post participated in preparation for the show, including Regimental Hdqrs. and 1st Battalion, 7th F.A., and the 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry, the only mounted troops in New England.

The results follow:

Open Jumping: 1st Lt. C. R. Chase, 3d Cav., first; Capt. A. J. deLorimer, 3d Cav., second, and Capt. M. V. Turner, 3d Cav., third. Officers' Jumping: Capt. A. J. deLorimer, first; Lt. C. R. Chase, second, and 1st Lt. C. E. Sargent, 7th F.A., third. Novice Jumpers for Officers: Capt. A. J. deLorimer, first; Lt. W. R. Forbes, 7th F.A., second, and Capt. C. S. Ferrin, 7th F.A., third. Reserve Officers' Jumping: Lt. O. Foster, O.R.C., first and Lt. W. W. Wetherell, second. Third prize was withheld by judges.

Officers' Chargers: Major "S"-Maj. Talbot (ridden by 1st Lt. J. H. Corridon, 7th F.A.), first; Lt. C. E. Sargent, second, and Maj. F. Herr, 3d Cav., third. Ladies' Hacks: Mrs. F. D. Griffith, first; Mrs. Ralph Talbot, second, and Miss Mary Jackson, third. Ladies' Novice Class: Mrs. C. L. Dasher, first; Mrs. F. D. Rhodes, second, and Mrs. C. G. Follansbee, third. Childrens' Class: Miss Margarite Griffith, first, and Miss M. Birnie, second (for girls). Ralph Talbot, first, and Bill Langland, second for boys. Novice Polo Mounts: Lt. J. F. Williams, 7th F.A., first; Miss America-Maj. Talbot (ridden by Lt. Corridon), second, and Maj. Herr, third.

Enlisted Men's Jumping: Pvt. Bolas, 3d Cav., first; 1st Sgt. Tebow, 7th F.A., second, and Pvt. Griffin, third. Troopers' Remount: Pvt. Tarte, 3d Cav., first; Pvt. Kelliher, 7th F.A., second, and 1st Sgt. Langland, 7th F.A., third. Remount Class for Enlisted men: Sgt. Spagnuolo, 7th F.A., first; Cpl. Nickerson, 3d Cav., second, and Pvt. Martin, 7th F.A., third. Novice

## Boxing

## SERVICE SPORTS

## Polo

Jumpers for Enlisted Men: Sgt. Spagnuolo, first; Cpl. Larivee, 7th F.A., second, and Cpl. Nickerson, third.

The judges of the show were: Dr. W. W. Townsend, Capt. Hammond, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lt. Col. F. B. Edwards, U.S.A., and Capt. D. F. Hughes, U.S.A.

The committee consisted of Majs. Ralph Talbot, Frederick Herr, both U.S.A., and Mr. Willett Fister. Second Lt. J. T. Loome was clerk of the course; 2d Lt. W. R. Forbes, ringmaster, and 2d Lt. R. C. Lawes, marshal.

**NAVY TAKES SIX OF SEVEN MEETS.**—Midshipmen captured all events but wrestling on the big sport card Mar. 6. Boxing and water polo furnished many thrills. The results of the day were as follows: Swimming, Navy 35; Princeton, 27. Water polo, Navy, 37; Princeton, 27. Boxing, Navy, 4; Yale, 2. Wrestling, Penn State, 12; Navy, 10. Fencing, Navy, 16; Syracuse, 3. Gymnastics, Navy, 23; University of Chicago, 22 (at Chicago).

The Plebe wrestlers defeated Calvert Hall School of Baltimore 18 to 8 while the fencers defeated Forest Park High School 9 to 0.

The Tiger swimmers were the first to break Navy's streak of 36 consecutive wins in meets this year. Princeton's relay team won the 200-yard event by a "touch" and thereby saved the Tigers from a bad defeat.

The water polo game furnished what is considered the most thrilling finish ever staged at the Academy. The first half ended with Navy leading by a score of 18 to 8. Princeton came back strong in the second and took the lead, 22 to 21. Navy followed with a touch goal, but Princeton again took the lead 27 to 26 with less than two minutes to play and in a whirlwind finish, Stillman scored for Navy with a touch goal and two throw goals in rapid succession, winning 37 to 27.

The boxing was a hard and grueling contest with all but two bouts going into an extra round to reach a decision. The defeat of Ragsdale, team captain and intercollegiate champion came as a big surprise to Navy followers. In the opening round, he was all but knocked out by McMann, the Eli captain. Though practically "out" on his feet, he staged a game come-back and forced the fight to an extra round. McMann got the decision.

The summaries:

### Swimming (Varsity)

50-Yard Swim—Won by Rule, Navy; second, Wyckoff, Navy; third, Davison, Princeton, 24-4-10 seconds.

440-Yard Swim—Won by Capt. Hawkins, Princeton; second, Coale, Navy; third, Turner, Navy. Time, 5 minutes, 32 seconds.

Fancy Diving—Won by Cooper, Navy; second, Cochran, Princeton; third, Murphy, Princeton.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Rule, Navy; second, Bowen, Princeton; third, Tencher, Princeton. Time, 1 minute, 49 1-5 seconds.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Allan, Navy; second, Wakeman, Navy; third, Schott, Princeton. Time, 2 minutes, 50 1-6 seconds.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Wyckoff, Navy; second, Hawkins, Princeton; third, Riker, Princeton. Time, 55 seconds.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Princeton (Riker, Davison, Erdman, Hawkins); for Navy Wyckoff, Coale, Turner, Rule. Time, 1 minute, 41 6-10 seconds.

Point score—Navy, 35; Princeton, 27.

### Water Polo (Varsity)

Navy	Pos.	Princeton.
O'Beirne (c.)	C.	Chivers
Shands	R. F.	Loeb
Stillman	L. F.	Newman
Evenson	R. B.	Miller
Summers	L. B.	Goghill
Aichel	Goal.	Davis

Score by periods:

Navy	18	19-37
Princeton	8	19-27

Substitutions: Navy—Dawson for Shands, Shands for Dawson, Coale for Evenson, Princeton—Hawkins for Newman. Touch goals—Shands (2), Stillman (2), Coale (1), Chivers (2), Newman (1), Hawkins (1). Thrown goals—Shands (1), Stillman (3), Coghill (1). Foul goals—Chivers (1), Loeb (1), Coghill (2). Referee—Roddy (N. Y. A. C.). Time of halves—8 minutes.

### Boxing (Varsity)

115 Pounds—Collins, Navy, defeated Grande. Decision. Four rounds.

125 Pounds—Allen, Navy, defeated Robson. Decision. Three rounds.

135 Pounds—Ritchie, Yale, defeated Horney. Decision. Three rounds.

145 Pounds—Captain McMann, Yale, defeated Captain Ragsdale. Decision. Four rounds.

160 Pounds—E. W. Allen, Navy, defeated Schoutz. Decision. Four rounds.

175 Pounds—Vodilla, Navy, defeated Vandegrift. Decision. Four rounds.

### Wrestling (Varsity)

115 Pounds—Kaiser (Penn State) defeated S. A. Johnson. Decision. Time advantage, 4 minutes, 59 seconds.

125 Pounds—W. S. Leggett (Penn State) defeated Nicholas. Decision. Time advantage, 1 minute, 20 seconds.

135 Pounds—Crittenden (Navy) and Capt. W. C. Leggett (Penn State) wrestled to a draw after two extra periods of 3 minutes each.

145 Pounds—H. J. Dyson (Navy) defeated Ace, by a full, using a half-nelson and armhold. Time, 4 minutes, 21 seconds.

158 Pounds—Packard (Penn State) defeated G. R. Dyson. Decision. Time advantage, 5 minutes, 44 seconds.

175 Pounds—Rumbaugh (Penn State) defeated McCrary. Decision. Time advantage, 2 minutes, 7 seconds.

Heavyweight—Capt. Edwards (Navy) defeated Garrison, by a fall, using a double armlock. Time, 2 minutes, 23 seconds.

Time of bouts—9 minutes.

staged a gallant drive with the score 19-12 against them but the "L" defense stopped the attack. Capt. Roy L. Schuyler, U.S.A., led "M" Co. and 1st Lt. Ernest E. Tabscott, U.S.A., the winners.

## NEW CAPTAINS FOR ARMY COURT AND HOCKEY TEAMS.

—Cadet Dudley G. Strickler, 23, class of 1927, U.S.M.A., has been elected captain of the West Point basketball team for next year. Cadet Strickler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Otis C. Strickler, of Middletown, Ind.

Cadet Mark K. Lewis, Jr., 23, class of 1927, has been elected captain of the West Point hockey team for next year. Cadet Lewis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark K. Lewis, of Pine Avenue, Maple Shade, N. J.

Cadets J. W. Green, M. K. Deuhelman, H. E. McKinney and F. E. Howard were elected cheer leaders.

**FR. BENNING SPORTS.**—In an organizational track and field meet, Headquarters Company, 15th Tank Battalion, took high honors with 52 points, while "B" Company was second with 38 points. Sgt. Walter Sweeney, Hdq. Co., was high point winner of the day, taking the 100, 220, 440, and 880 yard runs, and finishing second in the pole vault.

In the regimental track and field meet held by the 29th Infantry on the 25th anniversary of the regiment, the First Battalion out-scored the Second Battalion and the Special Units, upsetting predictions and tallying a total of 61 points to 49 by the First Battalion. Sergeant Kjelstrom, premier enlisted football star of the garrison set a new record in the half-mile run, finishing easily far ahead of his field in 2 minutes 22 3-5 seconds.

Amateur ring artists of the Infantry School defeated a boxing team from the University of Georgia, Mar. 6 by four bouts to two, one bout ending in a draw after an extra round. Following were the doughboy representatives: Bantamweight, Jervason, 29th Inf.; Featherweight, Elsmore, 29th Inf.; Lightweight, Cocco, 29th Inf.; Welterweight, Samlavich, 83rd F.A.; Middleweight, Lapine, 83rd F.A.; Light-heavyweight, Pinerio, 29th Inf.; and Heavyweight, Taylor, 29th Inf. Jervason, Elsmore, Cocco, and Lapine won their bouts, and Samlavich got a draw.

**PAGEANT TO PRECEDE SERVICE CLASSIC.**—Preceding the Army and Navy football game to be held in Chicago, a parade showing the history of the United States will be staged, according to Howard P. Savage, general chairman of the committee. The parade will be headed by the spirit of '76, followed by representatives of other wars. The West Point cadets and Midshipmen from Annapolis will close the parade.

## CLASS OF '29, U.S.N.A., WINS TITLE.

The Interclass Basketball championship was won by the class of 1929. Class numerals for this sport were awarded to the following members:

H. J. McRoberts, J. M. Farrin, Jr., W. T. Hastings, Jr., W. M. Canning, W. S. Brown, R. S. Dally, G. L. Kohr, H. S. Persons, Jr. (captain), E. C. Stephan, F. Novak.

## U.S.N.A. GYM NUMERALS.

Class numerals for gymnastics have been awarded as follows:

Class of 1926—R. H. Moreau, G. M. Whitsen, J. L. Bird.

Class of 1927—V. Dortch, A. B. Sutherland, Jr., E. E. Lindsey, B. M. Alba, H. S. Harnly.

Class of 1928—T. G. Ennis, E. P. Burton.

Class of 1929—H. G. Harker, W. J. Galbraith, F. M. Adamson, S. B. Frankel, W. H. Benham, S. B. Perrault, B. T. Waldo, D. B. Cushing, and G. Cone.

## FT. DOUGLAS BASKETBALL.

Co. L, 38th Infantry, won the post championship in a thrilling contest on Feb. 27 at Ft. Douglas, Utah, by defeating Co. M, champions for the three previous seasons 21-18. The "M" quint

**SIX CADETS COMPETE FOR A. A. S. A. SABER.**—Six Cadets of the First Class are in the thick of the running for the award of the Army Athletic Association Saber, which is presented annually at the close of the indoor meet Saturday, Mar. 13, this year, to the Cadet of the graduating class who has excelled in general athletics during his four years at the Academy.

The six Cadets who have chances of winning this award, which has in the past gone to such noted athletes as Elmer Oiphant, Gene Vidal, and Bill Wood, are Willet T. Baird, of Cornwall, N. Y.; Harry R. Baxter, of Chester, Pa.; Alvin A. Heidner, of Pasadena, Calif.; John S. Roosma, of Passaic, N. J.; Russell P. Reeder, Jr., of Ft. Monroe, Va., and Prentice E. Yeomans, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Chances seem to favor Johnny Roosma, the brilliant basketball star. He has played five years on the baseball and basketball teams, making his letter each year in each sport. In addition he was on the football squad two years and played one year on the soccer team, being awarded a minor sports "A." Roosma, however, will be hard pushed by Baxter, Baird and Reeder.

This year's award the Athletic Association must pick from Cadets who come under both heads mentioned. The council is composed of Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, Col. R. G. Alexander, and Herman J. Koehler, Ret. (executive officer of the Army Athletic Association). Their decision will not be made known until the close of the indoor meet.

Among the various awards that will be made at the conclusion of the meet, including gold and silver medals to those winning first and second places in the individual events, will be the presentation of Army Athletic Association gold miniature trophies to the following named cadets of the First Class, who have made their major sport "A" in athletics while at the Academy: W. J. Baird, of Cornwall, N. Y.; H. R. Baxter, of Chester, Pa.; T. Calhoun, of Margueron, Ala.; W. E. Dean, of Portland, Ark.; R. E. M. Des Islets, of Bethlehem, Pa.; A. A. Heidner, of Pasadena, Calif.; T. R. Horton, of Washington, D. C.; M. R. Kammerer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. J. Murphy, of Spokane, Wash.; R. S. Nourse, of San Francisco, Calif.; S. E. Prudhomme, of Oberlin, La.; R. P. Reeder, of Fortress Monroe, Va.; J. S. Roosma, of Passaic, N. J.; F. F. Scheffler, of Alpena, Mich., and P. E. Yeomans, of Syracuse, N. Y.

**TENTH INFANTRY POLO.**—The 10th Infantry polo team recently brought itself forcefully to the public notice by winning two of the outstanding games of the indoor season at the Cincinnati Riding Club. Indoor polo has long been one of the main activities of the Riding Club, with the result that its schedule includes some of the best indoor contests in the country.

The first of the 10th Infantry victories occurred when the regimental team played the 54th Cavalry Brigade (Ohio National Guard). The playing of Capt. R. O. Baldwin and Lt. J. J. Yeats featured for the 10th Infantry while that of Sgt. J. A. Cassidy was especially meritorious among the visitors. The following is a summary of the game.

The line-up—Tenth Infantry: Capt. M. E. Halloran, No. 1; Lt. J. J. Yeats, No. 2, and Capt. R. O. Baldwin, No. 3.

Fifty-fourth Cavalry Brigade: Maj. C. H. Saunders, No. 1; Sgt. J. A. Cassidy, No. 2, and Capt. P. E. Lawill, No. 3.

The 10th Infantry met and defeated the West Point officers' team in the second game. The West Pointers played under the handicap of being in a strange hall (very much smaller and more cramped than their own at West Point, which is the largest in the world), and of riding strange mounts. The game was nevertheless one of the season's best. Captain Halloran and Lieutenant Yeats starred for the 10th

Infantry while Major Holderness and Captain Cole were especially outstanding for West Point.

The line-up—Tenth Infantry: Capt. M. E. Halloran, No. 1; Lt. J. J. Yeats, No. 2, and Capt. R. O. Baldwin, No. 3.

West Point: Maj. A. W. Holderness, No. 1; Capt. J. F. Cole, No. 2, and Capt. J. N. Caperton, No. 3.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY BASKETBALL.**—The 7th Infantry basketball team defeated the Woodmen of the World team of Portland, 37-24, recently. This brings the total wins of the team to 13, while it has dropped but five, and most of these to strong college quints. In a hard fought and close checking game, the 10th Field Artillery team defeated the 7th Infantry at basketball, 24-22, Feb. 19. This makes the rival teams even with one win each.

**NAVY SPRING SPORT SCHEDULES.**—In addition to the Navy spring sport schedules which have appeared in these columns, the following crew, track, and tennis programs were recently announced at the Naval Academy:

Crew—Apr. 24, Mass. Tech. (3 crews); May 1, University of Pa. (2 crews); May 22, Syracuse (3 crews); May 29, Cornell and Harvard at Cambridge; June 24, Poughkeepsie regatta.

Track—Apr. 7, Yale; Apr. 10, Univ. of Va. at Charlottesville; Apr. 17, all Md. meet at Annapolis; Apr. 24, Penn, relays (at Philadelphia); May 1, Univ. of Pittsburgh; May 15, Penn State; May 22, Georgetown; May 29, Army (at West Point).

Tennis—Apr. 3, Columbia; Apr. 7, Yale; Apr. 10, Cornell; Apr. 14, Johns Hopkins; Apr. 17, Georgetown; Apr. 24, Lehigh; Apr. 28, Univ. of Virginia; May 1, Swarthmore; May 5, Dartmouth; May 8, William and Mary; May 15, Yale at New Haven; May 22, Penn State; May 26, University of Md.; May 29, University of Pa.

**FT. LEAVENWORTH JUMPING.**—Miss Claire Jackson won an impromptu jumping competition for ladies of the first riding class at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., recently. Mrs. Vernon Olsmith took second and Mrs. Roger Harrison third.

**INFANTRY SCHOOL BASEBALL SCHEDULE.**—The Infantry School nine, coached by Capt. J. R. Fountain, U.S.A., will undertake a heavy schedule for the first half of the 1926 season. There are double and triple headers on the schedule just announced, and a feature game with the Washington Senators, champions of American League. The schedule follows:

Quantico Marines, Mar. 13, 14, 15; Auburn, Mar. 19, 20, 22, 23; University of Georgia, Mar. 26, 27; Howard College, Mar. 30, 31; Michigan Aggies, April 1, 2; Washington Senators (A.L.), April 4; University of Illinois, April 7, 8; Notre Dame, April 9, 10; Parris Island, April 30, May 1, 2. All games will be played on Gowdy Field, except the last two of the four-game series, which will be played at Auburn.

**BENNING FOOTBALL STAR ON FURLOUGH.**—Sgt. Horace L. (Red) Lindsey, who is known as one of the best enlisted players that ever wore the colors of the Infantry School on the gridiron is enjoying a four month's furlough at his home, Tulsa, Okla. Sgt. Lindsey sacrificed his reenlistment furlough twice for football.

**N.C.A.A. CONFERENCE.**—The National Collegiate Athletic Assn. conference held in New York City recently adopted a resolution of interest to the Service Academies. It urges restriction of football practice prior to the opening of the college year.

The football practice held at the Service academies is necessarily restricted by routine and if colleges appearing on the Academy football schedules follow out the spirit of the resolution, the Army and Navy elevens will not have to face teams in mid-season form in their opening contests.

**Foreign News****BRITISH AIR CAMPAIGN IN INDIA**

Official advices as to the operations of the Royal Air Force of the British Army in Waziristan some months ago, from Air Vice Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, recently received at the War Office, London, give some interesting data.

The operations took place in Southeast Waziristan. The area covered by them was some 50-60 square miles, including about 40 targets varying in height from 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet above sea level, the tops of the hills rising to 7,000 feet. These targets varied from good-sized villages, vulnerable to bomb attacks, of the Faridai and Maresai, to the purely cave dwellings of the Abdur Rahman Khel, and the scattered huts and enclosures of the Guri Khel. Practically all the villages, however, possessed a protective cave system.

One of the tactics employed was "air blockade." Air blockade consisted in sending machines over the area at irregular intervals during the day to attack certain definite targets or to bomb any targets which might present themselves. The object of this method was to harass the tribes continuously, to give them a general feeling of insecurity, uncertainty and discomfort, and to prevent the pursuit of their normal activities. Continuous air patrols were also employed with the same object.

Night flying was another method employed. The first night flight was successfully carried out one night last year, and produced a most excellent result. The tribesmen had, hitherto, considered themselves perfectly safe after dark and the discovery that we could operate at night proved disconcerting.

This is the first occasion (says Sir Edward Ellington) in India that the R.A.F. has been used independently of the Army for dealing with a situation which has got beyond the resources of the political officers. It is at present too early to judge how lasting will be the effect or how permanent will be the impression of this display of air power on the stubborn tribesmen of the northwest frontier, but it is claimed that the operations prove that in the R.A.F. the Government of India have a weapon which is more economical in men and money and more merciful in its action than other forms of armed force for dealing with the majority of problems which arise beyond the administrative frontier. That they have not been without effect on sections of the Mahsuds who were not included in the area of operations is shown by a number of settlements which have been effected during the progress of the operations.

**JAPANESE NAVY PROGRAM**

The large replacement program for the Japanese Navy which was to have been put into effect during 1926 has been deferred for the year 1927, save that a beginning is to be made at once with the building of new destroyers, according to the Engineer of London, which also goes on to say: The original scheme provided for the construction of 42 vessels, namely, four 10,000-ton cruisers, 25 destroyers, 10 submarines and 3 special ships, and was to have been spread over a period of 5 years, from 1926 to 1930. The intention is to substitute new vessels for the "Tone" and the three "Hirado" class cruisers, as well as for the third-class destroyers, which are now over 20 years old. The new cruisers are to be units of the "Nachi" class, armed with nine 8-in. guns; the destroyers will be 100 tons heavier than those now being built; and the submarines will displace at least 1500 tons.

During the present financial year, however, new construction will be limited to 4 destroyers, for which a sum of 8,000,000 yen is included in the Budget. An additional 18,000,000 yen is to be spent on new ships, beginning with the new financial year which opens next July. This expenditure is entirely distinct from that which is being incurred by the building and completion of vessels authorized before the new program was drawn up. Among such vessels are 6 large cruisers, a dozen or more destroyers, many submarines and some fleet auxiliaries.

The Japanese Press is urging the Government to order most of the new ships from private yards, which have suffered severely as a result of the naval limitations. Apart from new construction, the Japanese Fleet has been strengthened during the past two years by the modernization of its capital ships, most of which have undergone extensive alterations designed to improve their fighting value.

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**BRITISH AIRSHIP SERVICE TO INDIA PLANNED**

It has been announced by the Armstrong Construction Co., Ltd., which is associated with Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., of England, that a contract has been awarded to them by the British Air Ministry for the construction of an airship shed at Karachi, for use in connection with the proposed airship service to India. The shed is to be erected on a site in close proximity to the present R.A.F. Station at Drigh Road, 8 miles northeast of Karachi.

The new shed will be 850 feet in length, with an inside width of 180 feet, inside height of 170, and a total height of approximately 200 feet. With such proportions, this shed will be one of the largest individual structures in the world devoted to the housing of airships. The principal feature will be the door, which will be in two wings, of unbalanced type and rack driven. The general supervision of the construction will be exercised by Maj. Gen. Sir W. Liddell, of the Directorate of Works and Buildings, Air Ministry. It is to be completed in the spring of 1927.

## GEN. C. T. MENOHER TO RETIRE

The next retirement of a general officer of the U.S. Army on account of the age limit will be that of Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, an officer of distinguished service, who leaves the active list Mar. 20, 1926. The outstanding feature of Gen. Menoher's career was his service on the battle line in France during the World War, for which service he was awarded the D.S.M. "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. He was in command of the 42d Division from Chateau-Thierry to the conclusion of the Argonne-Meuse offensive, including the Baccarat Sector, Rheims, Vesles, and at the San Mihiel salient." "This officer," the citation continues, "with his division participated in all these important engagements. The reputation as a fighting unit of the 42d Division is in no small measure due to the soldierly qualities and military leadership of this officer."

Gen. Menoher was born in Johnstown, Pa., Mar. 20, 1862, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1886, when he was assigned to the 1st Artillery. Among numerous other duties Gen. Menoher served as adjutant of the 3d and 6th Artillery and as aide to Brig. Gen. E. F. Wiliston, U.S.V., during the War with Spain. His service included also duty in the Philippine Islands in 1899 during the insurrection, and as adjutant of the Provost Guard of Manila through the administration of Gens. Wiliston, J. Franklin Bell and George W. Davis.

He organized the 28th Battery (mountain) at Ft. Leavenworth in 1901. He was a member of the board for the preparation of Drill Regulations for Field Artillery. Gen. Menoher served on the General Staff and on the Mexican border, and was also for three years Chief of the Army Air Service, to which he was appointed in Dec., 1918, while in command of the 6th Army Corps in France.

He assumed office as Chief of Air Service in succession to John D. Ryan as head of War-Time Bureau of Aircraft Production. At that time Brig. Gen. William Mitchell



Gen. Menoher

was Assistant Chief of the Air Service. Gen. Menoher had the distinction of being the first military head of the Air Service which grew out of the World War. He did not believe in a unified Air Service taking in both the Army and the Navy, while Gen. Mitchell believed to the contrary. He was relieved, at his own request, after three years with the Air Service.

As president of the board of officers convened in 1920 to report on a separate executive department of aeronautics, Gen. Menoher recommended development of commercial aeronautics, and indicated that the Government should not undertake the production of aircraft itself unless trade combinations were formed against it. The board also recommended that the operation of Army and naval aircraft be left to the War and Navy Departments. The last post of Gen. Menoher was in command of the Ninth Corps Area with headquarters at San Francisco. He will be relieved by Gen. James H. McRae.

## RETIREMENT OF N.C.O.

Mstr. Sgt. Thomas B. Dudley, 3d Engrs., U.S.A., was retired from active service at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1926, after a long and honorable service. He first joined the Regular Army in the 1st Battalion of Engineers in 1899. During his long service in addition to duty in the Philippines during the insurrection, he served with the A.E.F. in the Somme offensive, Champaigne-Marne offensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel offensive, and Meuse-Argonne offensive. In announcing his retirement Colonel Schulz, commanding the regiment, in General Orders says: "Mstr. Sgt. Dudley after years of faithful and efficient service, closes his active career in the highest non-commissioned grade of the Corps of Engineers. Including the three years he has served with the 3d Engineers, his entire service has been characterized by his unfailing enthusiasm, loyalty and ability, which is worthy of emulation by all members of the regiment. In the termination of his active career the regiment suffers a distinct loss."

First Sgt. David B. Dugan, Co. F, 8th Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 9, 1926, at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., after long and faithful service. Lieutenant Colonel West, commanding the regiment, in G.O. 3, calls attention to the enviable record of First Sergeant Dugan in the 8th Infantry, and says in part:

"First Sergeant Dugan first enlisted on Oct. 4, 1900. He served in the 8th Infantry from 1905 to 1908, and from 1917 to date of retirement, both as an officer and enlisted man. He served with distinction as an officer, rising to the grade of captain and commanded a company in France and Germany. First Sergeant Dugan's Army career also includes service in the Philippines Islands and China. The record of this soldier shows not a day of unauthorized absence, not a discharge with character below 'Excellent,' nor other adverse mark of any description. He may leave the service with the satisfaction of knowing he has served his country and served it well, in both peace and war. His military career is worthy of emulation."

With more than 25 years service to his credit Mstr. Sgt. Richard D. Killion, 30th Inf., U.S.A., recently received from Col. Frank C. Bolles, his final discharge papers and retired from the Army.

He is married and is now 53 years old. First enlisting in the 19th Infantry he served 24 years with that regiment. A year ago he was transferred from Hawaii to San Francisco for duty with the 30th Infantry. He was a veteran of the Philippine Insurrection and the World War. His home is in Petersburg, Ill.

Mstr. Sgt. William J. Stevens, 83rd Field Artillery, U.S.A., was retired from active service Mar. 1, 1926, at Ft. Benning, Ga., after an equivalent of over 30 years of honorable service in the Army. He first enlisted on Jan. 26, 1899, and has held all the N.C.O. grades up to and including that of Master Sergeant. During the World War he served as a temporary second lieutenant and captain. Major Donaldson, the commanding officer in General Orders, announcing the retirement of Sgt. Stevens, speaks of his excellent record of service, loyalty and application.

Sgt. Peter P. Shea, Ninth Coast Artillery, U.S.A., was retired from active service on Feb. 25, 1926, at Ft. Banks, Mass., and the Commanding Officer of the Harbor Defenses of Boston, Colonel Harris, praises the long and faithful record of Sergeant Shea, who will make his home at Haverhill, Mass. The Sergeant first entered the military service in the U.S.M.C., in 1896 and served in the Philippine Insurrections. His next enlistment was in the 24th Infantry, in which he served in numerous battles and expeditions in the Philippines, having been discharged from

both the above organizations with character "Excellent." He later served in the 15th Cavalry and then joined the Coast Artillery Corps. During the World War he served in the 55th Field Artillery with the A.E.F., and served in several battles. He has six discharges with character "Excellent" and two discharges with character "Good." Colonel Harris in General Orders compliments Sergeant Shea on his excellent record as a gallant soldier.

## FIRST CORPS AREA SUMMER CAMPS

In the 1st Corps Area, summer camp plans, there will be about 160 R.O.T.C. trainees divided between the Infantry Camp at Camp Devens, Mass., and the Cavalry and Field Artillery Camps at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. About 3,500 young men will be trained at the Citizens' Military Training Camps: The Infantry at Camp Devens and Ft. McKinley, Me.; the Cavalry and Field Artillery at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., and the Coast Artillery at Fort Adams, R. I., and Ft. Terry, N. Y.

Of the National Guard, the 26th Infantry Division (Mass. N.G.) will hold its summer training at Camp Devens in July, and the units of the 43d Infantry Division will camp in their respective states, the Connecticut units at Niantic, the Rhode Island Art. at Charlestown, the Vermont units at Ft. Ethan Allen, and the Maine units at Camp Keyes, Augusta. The Corps Artillery in New Hampshire will camp at Rye Beach and at Mt. Kearsarge. The Coast Artillery, with the exception of the 240th Regiment, which goes to Portland Harbor, will train at Ft. H. G. Wright, L. I.

Divisional and corps units of the Organized Reserves will hold general unit camps at Camp Devens and Ft. Ethan Allen, and local units at various places throughout New England, while the Coast Artillery will train at the Harbor Defenses of Portland, Boston, and Long Island Sound. The 303d Infantry (97th Div.) will camp with the 103d National Guard Infantry Regiment at Camp Keyes, Augusta. The 304th Infantry (76th Div.) will be with the C.M.T.C. at Camp Devens; the 301st F.A. (94th Div.) with the C.M.T.C. at Ft. Ethan Allen; and the 388th Infantry (97th Div.) with the C.M.T.C. at Ft. McKinley.

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March 13, 1926

## The Future Value of Cavalry

WHILE there is a school of opinion that believes that the day of Cavalry is over and that the work of horsemen in the future will be performed by machines, there is still another school of experts whose opinions are based on the hard experiences of the World War, who are insistent that Cavalry fully demonstrated its worth in that greatest of all wars, and that this fact leaves no room for argument.

The General Staff of the British Army places machines as aids to the fighting line and it was clearly shown in the elaborate maneuvers in England a few weeks ago, that the brilliant tactics of the army under General Chetwode, were spoiled for the want of a strong Cavalry force, which neither tanks or armored cars it was pointed out could replace. This was an official decision. Of course it depends largely on the terrain operated over. Lord Allenby's brilliant campaign in Mesopotamia, which resulted in the surrender of Turkey, and was the beginning of Germany's downfall, could not have been accomplished without the great force of mounted men used by him.

Lord Haigh, commanding the British Army on the Western front said: "In the light of the full experience of the war, the decision to preserve the Cavalry Corps has been fully justified. It has been proved that Cavalry, whether used for shock effect under suitable conditions, or as mobile infantry, have still an indispensable part to play in modern war. \* \* \* Throughout the great retirement in 1914, our Cavalry covered the retirement and protected the flanks of our columns against the onrush of the enemy, and on frequent occasions prevented our Infantry from being overrun by the enemy Cavalry."

Field Marshal Allenby, of the British Army, says: "The battle value of Cavalry increases with the breadth of vision bestowed by aircraft. The air service by enlarging the horizon, renders possible such bold strokes by masses of horsemen as were seen in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria."

Field Marshal Robertson, of the British Army, said: "Nothing in modern warfare can replace Infantry, Cavalry, or Field Artillery."

Following is other comment of noted generals on the employment of Cavalry:

Marshal Foch, of France, on this subject, said: "On the western front, Cavalry especially participated in the defensive battles where they were engaged at the most difficult moments, \* \* \* the large Cavalry units, thanks to their own mobility, were able to intervene in time and bring the precious assistance of their fire to the weak points of the defense, \* \* \* At the end of the campaign on the western front the Cavalry was not given the occasion to execute the operations of pursuit that would have achieved the rout of the hostile forces. The fault, however, is not that of the Cavalry, for the conditions under which the capitulation of the German Army took place made it impossible to execute this phase of war, where the Cavalry would undoubtedly have played a preponderant role."

Lord French said: "The greatest threat of disaster with which we were faced in 1914 was staved off by the devoted bravery and endurance displayed by the Cavalry Corps of the British Army. It is not disparagement to the other troops engaged if I lay stress upon the fact that it was the Cavalry alone, who, for more than a fortnight had been disputing, foot by foot, every yard of the ground of the River Lys."

In commenting upon this subject Marshal Hindenburg, the great German leader, said: "Cavalry will continue to be important. There were many times when I wished that I had more of it."

General Pershing, U.S.A., says: "The splendid work of the Cavalry in the first few weeks of the war more than justified its existence. \* \* \* In any future war on the American continent the use of Cavalry will be as important as it has been in the past."

General Ludendorff, of the German Army, in commenting upon the mounted arm of the service, said: "The Cavalry was of the greatest importance and service to me in all campaigns of movement. In the March, 1918, offensive, I felt seriously handicapped by the lack of cavalry."

In speaking of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., said: "How we wished for a couple of divisions of Cavalry trained, as our Regular Cavalry is trained. Had these been available on Nov. 2, I do not think any organized force of the enemy would have gotten over the Meuse, and our capture of material would have been much greater."

On the subject of Cavalry, General Weygand, of the French Army, who was Marshal Foch's Chief of Staff, said: " \* \* \* Cavalry justified itself abundantly during the war. The role of Cavalry, far from being diminished, will appear on the morrow, if there is another war, as great as we dreamed it to be formerly. It will hold its importance as long as speed and surprise hold their value on the field of battle."

Even the Bolsheviks consider the Cavalry as the principal element of maneuvers and especially adapted to the conditions in the probable theaters of operations in Central Europe. As a result, Cavalry forms a relatively very large proportion of the Red army. Recent reports show they are maintaining 12 Cavalry divisions and seven Cavalry brigades in their peace-time army of 32 active Infantry divisions. Moreover, each of these 32 Infantry divisions includes a regiment of divisional Cavalry and the new "territorial" Infantry divisions a squadron of Cavalry.

Reduction of the mounted arm in the United States Army, military experts declare, is not even thought of. Cavalry has a distinct mission to perform which none of the other arms of the Military Establishment have the facilities to accomplish. Though replaced by the Air Service as the eyes of the Army, its place as a border patrol force cannot be duplicated by any branch. Those who have made a study of the question point out that nothing is so effective as a force of cavalrymen when operations are being conducted against an enemy whose military forces are composed mostly of horsemen. In conclusion, it is stated that the decision of the Belgian war office in abolishing the Cavalry arm of the service is a logical one when all questions of a military nature pertaining to this country are considered. But from all indications, it is pointed out, the probabilities of the English, French, and United States war offices abolishing the mounted arm of their respective military establishments, is very improbable.

**NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND RESERVES AT FT. BENNING.**  
National Guard and the Reserve Corps to the number of 117 began a course at the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Mar. 1. For three months the student officers will undergo intensive training. Beginning Mar. 15, the two sections do different work. Those electing for the rifle course will be shown, by demonstration, lecture and practical work, rifle marksmanship, musketry and tactics.

### SOCIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 670)

Capt. and Mrs. George Newlove, M.C., U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gwendolyn George, to Lt. Howard Alexander Malin, U.S.A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. and Mrs. Russell F. Walthour, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., Birmingham, Ala., announce the birth of a daughter, Betty Perry Walthour, on Feb. 9, 1926.

The next official reception to be given by Rear Adm. Louis M. Nulton, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Nulton, will be in honor of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy, who will pay their annual visit to that institution from April 26 to 29, inclusive. The reception will take place at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the first day of the official's visit at Annapolis. In addition to the Board of Visitors and their guests, naval officers and civilian instructors and their wives, midshipmen officers and the regimental and battalion staff petty officers will attend. Admiral and Mrs. Nulton will also entertain the Board of Visitors at luncheon on April 26, and the following day, Tuesday, April 27, will give a dinner for them.

First Lt. F. M. McKee, A.S., U.S.A., of Norton Field, Columbus, Ohio, has been ordered to Walter Reed Hospital, A.M.C., Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Second Lt. A. K. Stebbins, Jr., 30th Inf., has been ordered to the Panama Canal Zone for duty with the Infantry, on completing duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

The Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, has accepted the invitation of the Society of Huguenots of South Carolina to be present at the unveiling of the Charlesfort memorial at Parris Island, on Mar. 27, 1926. The Secretary will leave Washington on Mar. 26 and will be accompanied by his aide, Capt. Watt T. Cluverius, and by Gen. and Mrs. John Lejeune.

After the ceremonies at Parris Island, the Secretary and his party will go to Charleston, S. C., to be the guests of the city, until the evening of the 28th of March when they will return to Washington, D. C.



### In the Army

*A young man's fancy*

Is sometimes guided by the best girl's suggestions. She knows those little, but important things that make for home cleanliness. He knows, too, for he has many things to keep clean, himself. He has used Ivory Flakes, which is Ivory Soap in flake form. There's nothing better for washing blankets, the O. D. uniform, and those things which will not stand hard scrubbing. Why should he object to it in any kitchen. Neither will you, once you know Ivory Flakes like he does. They're at the post exchange.



### IVORY SOAP FLAKES

"Safe Suds in a Second"

Procter & Gamble  
Company  
CINCINNATI



## G.C.M. OF CHAPLAIN CLAMPITT

At the proceedings of the G.C.M. for the trial of Chaplain Orville J. Clampitt, U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, mail advices received tell of the proceedings of the court on Mar. 1, in continuation of the account given in the issue of this paper of Mar. 6.

The high spots of the proceedings of Mar. 1 on the part of the defendant were alleged blackmail on the part of Miss Swallow, the young woman with whom the chaplain is charged of having improper relations with, and alleged jealousy on the part of some church officials.

In addition, letters from Miss Swallow were produced, written in July of 1925, in which she retracted her charges of intimacy, stating that there was nothing in either the conduct or actions of the chaplain that had warranted her accusations.

It developed that, upon receipt of these retractions, the original investigation was dropped and the chaplain exonerated. That was on Sept. 30, 1925.

Just when the prosecution was trying to lay a foundation for the claim that Chaplain Clampitt, in addition to the "love letters," had himself typed the "retraction letters" and sent them on for Miss Swallow to sign, their own witness dropped the verbal bombshell that the letter paper was different.

"Chaplain Clampitt's paper, the paper he used in his office, bore the Government mark—this other does not," testified Maj. A. E. Sawkins, U.S.A., the witness.

He held the "love note" in question up to the light so that the members of the court could see for themselves.

On the alleged influence of the church the colloquy was bitter.

Major Sawkins, who had testified to having made three separate investigations of Chaplain Clampitt, one in June, one in September, and one in November of 1925, before the general court-martial was finally ordered, was suddenly asked by Col. William A. Covington, defense counsel:

"In addition to this mass of evidence, Major, all these reports from the Inspector General's office and various operatives, did you have letters from any other Government bureau; was there a letter from the Chief of Chaplains' office?"

"There was."

"What is the purpose of that question?" interrupted the legal member of the court, Col. Allen J. Greer, Field Art., U.S.A. "What has the Chief of Chaplains' office got to do with this?"

Colonel Covington said in reply:

"We will attempt to show, if it please the court, that there was bias and prejudice on the part of the Chief of Chaplains' office against the accused. We claim that there was a letter from that office making statements not substantiated by the facts. The charges had been dropped, the accused had been cleared, and along comes this letter from the Chief of Chaplains' office and the whole thing is reopened, with this trial as the result!"

"I produce here two papers bearing two signatures."

It was drawn out that the "two papers" were in fact the full findings of the second investigation, containing a copy of Miss Swallow's letter retracting her charges, Major Sawkin's recommendation that Chaplain Clampitt be exonerated and the signatures of Chaplain Clampitt and himself to the document.

Major Sawkins told how Chaplain Clampitt had been officially given an opportunity "to resign for the good of the service" and how the clergyman had refused. This was in Nov., 1925.

First inkling of any trouble for Chaplain

Clampitt had come in June when Miss Swallow wrote her first letter to Camp Lewis, Wash. He was examined by Major Sawkins and admitted that he knew the girl.

"I advised him as to his rights," testified the major, "that he need make no statement that would degrade or incriminate himself."

"How did you come to dismiss the charges against him?"

"Next month, July, Miss Swallow sent two letters of retraction—one addressed to me, one to the commander of the post, practically the same. On the strength of these, and my own serious doubts as to the defendant's guilt, I recommended dismissal, in which General Johnson, post commander, concurred."

"Why was the case reopened?"

"On new evidence, by order of General Johnson, I was instructed to make a secret, confidential investigation—to do the work personally—not to trust to any clerk. I wrote to Dr. John C. Rudolph at Lawrence, Kans., the girl's home. Also to an officer known to me, and to several other persons in the vicinity of Kansas City. I received a set of papers concerning Chaplain Clampitt and the report of the Inspector General on his investigation conducted by his operatives—reports from his secret files—and reports from the metropolitan police.

"A set of questions—an interrogatory—was prepared for me to ask the chaplain, and I was advised to adhere strictly to them. But first I was ordered to give Chaplain Clampitt a chance to resign for the good of the service.

"He declined, declaring he preferred to face the charges."

GEN. WELLS, U.S.A., COMMENDS  
PVT. J. H. WIGGINS, Q.M.C.

Official commendation has just been published by Brig. Gen. Bryant H. Wells, U.S.A., Commandant of the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga., calling attention to an act of heroism performed by Pvt. Joseph H. Wiggins, Q.M.C., U.S.A., at that station.

About nine o'clock on the morning of Feb. 19, the 18-months-old baby of Sgt. Frank Lavender, Co. "H," 29th Inf., U.S.A., crawled out of his home and was attempting to cross the tracks of the narrow gauge railway used to convey student officers to distant areas of the reservation. Downhill along the rails came an engine and three cars, with Private Wiggins at the throttle. He jammed on the brakes, but it was apparent that the train would not stop before it hit the child. Wiggins jumped from his cab, sped along the rails, outdistanced his own engine, and snatched the child free from the track just a fraction of an instant before the wheels rolled over the spot where the baby had been lying.

## FT. SCREVEN RIFLE TEAM DEFEAT FT. MOULTRIE

The 8th Infantry U.S.A. rifle team from Ft. Screven, Ga., won the rifle firing competition from the 8th Infantry rifle team of Ft. Moultrie, S. C., at the latter place recently.

Three ranges were fired in the shoot—200 yards slow fire, standing, without the sling, with 8-inch bull's-eyes; 200 yards rapid fire, sitting with 8-inch bull's-eyes, and 600 yards slow fire, prone position.

Ft. Screven took the lead at 200-yard slow fire, with a score of 211 against 197 for Ft. Moultrie. On the two succeeding ranges Screven increased its lead, winning by nine points on the 200-yard rapid fire course and 25 points on the 600-yard range.

The high score on the 200-yard slow-fire range was made by 1st Sgt. Willis, of Co. A, 8th Inf., with a score of 47 out of a possible 50. Staff Sgt. Hakala, Headquarters Co., made the high score on the 200-yard rapid fire with a perfect score of 50. On the 600-yard range Staff Sgt. Moran, Headquarters Co., and Sgt. Zevadsky, of Co. I, tied for high score with 49 each.

Ft. Screven amassed a total of 674 points to 53 for Ft. Moultrie, winning the match by 50 points.

Staff Sgt. Charles Hakala, of Headquarters Co., was the high scorer of the meet, with a total of 144 out of a possible 150. Sgt. Zevadsky, of Co. I, took second place with a score of 137.

The other members of the Ft. Screven team took places as follows: Third, 1st Sgt. Willis, Co. A, 135; fourth, Staff Sgt. Moran, Headquarters Co., tied with Sgt. Sniff, Co. I, for fourth place, with scores of 134 each; fifth, Cpl. Boynt, Co. C, 132; sixth, Sgt. Kline, Co. B, 129.

The following officers made the trip to Ft. Moultrie with the rifle team: Capts. Maximilian Clay, John H. Baxter, George W. Clover, and Lt. James P. Hill.

## NAVY GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

Changes in regard to the issue of Good Conduct Medals to men of the U.S. Navy have been made by the Bureau of Navigation as follows:

Men with clear records (no offence entered in service record), and with a final average of 3.5 in proficiency in rating are eligible to receive Good Conduct Medals upon completion of following lengths of service.

## OFFICERS DISCIPLINED FOR NOT KEEPING ARMY REGULATIONS

The following cases throughout the Regular Army of a failure of officers to comply with regulations, and the resultant disciplinary action taken were recently noted by the office of the Chief of Finance, and will be found of interest. In some cases the officer concerned has had to forfeit a considerable amount of his pay:

**Case 1.**—Failure by an officer detailed to audit a company fund to fully check each transaction, permitted the company commander to conceal the correct balance of the company fund. The fact that the bank balance and the company fund book balance apparently agreed did not justify the auditor in passing same without checking each entry in both accounts.

**Case 2.**—A company commander failed to carry out the instructions relating to the safe-guarding of pistols in his company. He was held responsible for the loss.

**Case 3.**—An officer received the pay of enlisted men absent from the pay table, thereby charging himself with the responsible delivery to the proper persons of the amounts so received. He turned the amounts over to the first sergeant, who deserted. The officer was held liable for the amount and will have to repay the Government for the loss incurred.

**Case 4.**—An officer using a Government motor car failed to protect the radiator against damage by freezing. He was held accountable for the damage.

**Case 5.**—An officer on duty at a C.M.T. camp failed to check up Engineer property turned in by students, with the resultant loss of a primitive compass. He paid for it.

**Case 6.**—An officer was detailed on duty which put him in charge of a certain class of property with which he was not familiar. He took no inventory and made no effort to inform himself as to the property, and was held accountable for the loss during his incumbency of the office.

**Case 7.**—A quartermaster in charge of a sales store failed to carry out the provisions of property regulations regarding inventories and preparation of accounts. A loss of \$4,000 occurred and he was held responsible for the same.

**Case 8.**—A quartermaster who had been on duty at a post for 17 months was relieved, due to change of station. An audit disclosed the fact that errors had been made in each month's account, due to failure on the part of the officer to enforce property regulations and requirements as to inventory. A loss of \$350 occurred and he was held accountable for same. (Bul. 1, 1925.)

Boxer rebellion, commanded by Lt. W. F. Browder. Rifle exercise, commanded by 1st Sgt. Joe Pfeiffer; drum and trumpet corps selections, commanded by Cpl. L. Aeille.

## CHAPLAINS' CORPS

Col. John T. Axton, Chief of Army Chaplains, U.S.A., is working out plans for another conference of Reserve Chaplains to be held in his office sometime in May. The conference will last for several days and the tentative plans call for 30 Reserve Chaplains to be on active duty. The memorial to the chaplain dead of the world war will be unveiled during the conference.

In a recent communication to Chaplains, Colonel Axton said, in part:

"The action of the Secretary of War in requesting the Congress to enact legislation which will remove long standing discriminations against Chaplains in the matter of grade, pay and allowances has caused great rejoicing among the 1400 clergymen who are Chaplains in the three components of the Army and among their friends who seem to be legion. This is a measure which the churches have been urging for several years and is substantially the same as met the approval of the Senate last year but failed to be considered in the House of Representatives."

"In our position of grave responsibility we would feel remiss in our duty did we not exhort you very specially to have in mind and lend every effort to the worthy celebration at your station of the approaching Passiontide and the great feast of Easter Day. Let it be accomplished with becoming dignity and solemnity."

"You are the religious leaders of your people. They look to you, anxiously, for their spiritual guidance. Eastertide is a special time of prayerfulness and Christian joy; a time of grace to serve and honor our heavenly Father."

## NAVY FINGERPRINT EXPERT SAILS

Selection of J. H. Taylor, of the Bureau of Navigation, as the identification adviser for the Peruvian Government in the Tacna-Arica plebiscite comes as a recognition of his 28 years' service with the Navy as a finger-print expert. Accompanied by two assistants, Mr. Taylor sails on Mar. 13. The others in the party are Ray C. Clark, of the Navy Department, and M. C. McKelden, U.S.M.C.

## U.S.M.C. GETS ROLL COLLAR

In view of the practically unanimous support given by the officer personnel of the Marine Corps, headquarters has decided upon the adoption of the roll collar for both the summer and winter working uniforms, though the standing collar will be retained for the blue and white dress uniform.

An interesting sidelight on the question is found in the history of the standing collar. Originally the Marine uniform had a low standing collar with but one hook. The Germans first went in for the "choker" and the British Army followed suit. Then it was adopted by the American Army, and finally the Marines also took it up. Its uncomforableness and impracticability on "working" uniforms are the reasons assigned for the decision to abandon it for a more practical cut, but on account of the smarter military appearance it gives the standing collar will remain for dress-up occasions in the corps.

## U. S. COAST GUARD

Assistant Secretary—Lt. Col. L. C. Andrews  
Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, Commandant  
Lieutenant Commander S. S. Yeandle, Aide to  
Commandant

## ORDERS TO PERSONNEL

Lt. (E.) W. L. Maxwell, ret., assigned Base 16, Woods Hole, Mass.

Pay Clks. (T.) D. L. Brown, assigned Tampa, Boston; C. C. Humphreys, assigned Redwing, Boston.

C.B.M. R. M. Sykes, Base 15, Biloxi, tendered appointment as boatswain (T.) and upon acceptance assigned Base 15.

Bots. (T.) J. H. Reeder, Base 2, Staten Island, resignation accepted.

Gun. (T.) S. D. Briggs, Base 4, New London, resignation accepted.

## COAST GUARD NOTES

The U.S. Coast Guard, under the deficiency bill recently signed by President Coolidge, was allowed \$150,000 for the establishment of a "dry" air force. The five planes will be placed at strategic points along the Atlantic coast from New England points to Florida.

Although the planes primarily will be used to locate rum runners, they will also be used in the protection of navigation.

Ask your fellow  
OFFICER

In every Army post and  
Navy station you will find  
officers who will tell you of  
the special interest and  
courteous welcome they and  
their families have received  
at the beautiful, home-like  
Bellevue.

## SPECIAL RATES

All Rooms With Bath  
Single, \$2.50 and \$3.00  
Double, \$4.00 and \$4.50

Breakfast, 50c. Luncheon, 50c.  
Dinner, \$1.00

**Hotel Bellevue**  
GEARY AT TAYLOR  
**SAN FRANCISCO**  
Home of the Army and Navy Club

Changes in regard to the issue of Good Conduct Medals to men of the U.S. Navy have been made by the Bureau of Navigation as follows:

Men with clear records (no offence entered in service record), and with a final average of 3.5 in proficiency in rating are eligible to receive Good Conduct Medals upon completion of following lengths of service.

Mach. R. Allen, assigned temporary duty Base

## The Navy and the Treaty

By Rear Adm. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., Retired



Rear Adm. Albert Gleaves

IS OUR Navy up to the 5-5-3 standard? Let us examine the statement by the light of official figures.

In the first place, the 5-5-3 ratio does not apply either to the Navy or to sea power, as so many persons believe. The ratio is restricted to battleships and battle cruisers (capital ships) and to aircraft tonnage. The ratio is not concerned with sea power, which is made up of three factors—the Navy, the merchant marine, and naval bases. This article has to do only with the Navy—the fleet.

The Navy is made up of personnel and various types of ships. The question is, Are the men and ships of our Navy maintained at the standard contemplated by the treaty? A consideration of the following data compiled from official sources gives the answer in no uncertain terms.

### PERSONNEL

	United States	British Empire	Japan
Officers	8,312	8,846	7,143
Men	81,702	95,222	65,412
Actual ratio:			
Officers	4.69	5.00	4.26
Men	4.26	5.00	3.41
(Marines not included.)			

The complement of enlisted men allowed by law to the United States Navy to maintain a 5-5-3 Navy is 86,000, but only enough money is being appropriated to pay for 82,000, a reduction of 4,000 below the standard. We have 15 battleships in full commission and three undergoing modernization with 25 percent complement on board. Great Britain has 13 battleships and two battle cruisers in full commission, one battle cruiser with special complement on board for gunnery firing exercises, four battleships in reserve, one battleship, and one battle cruiser being refitted, or a total of 22 capital ships. The British keep a small complement on board vessels in reserve. With the exception of our three battleships undergoing modernization, we keep no reserve vessels, because we do not have the money or the men. Every soul enlisted is required for active service.

In cutting the personnel apparently no thought is given to the extraordinary turnover in enlisted personnel in 1927, when about 25,000 new men will be recruited and trained. Even in the current year there will be discharged 12,000 men, who will probably be replaced by 9,500 reenlistments and 2,500 recruits, and it must not be forgotten that 8,500 men out of our allowed complement must be diverted to aviation.

Does it require argument to show that a modern ship is useless in the hands of untrained men? The man is the thing, and if we can not have sufficient men, we might as well draw out of the game now, save money, and let the Navy go hang.

In regard to ships we find:

### CAPITAL SHIPS (LIMITED BY TREATY)

	United States			British Empire	Japan
No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
18	525,850	22	580,450	10	301,320

The true ratio of 5-5-3 in tonnage of capital ships will not be reached, according to the replacement schedule, until 1941. Until then we have accepted a position of inferiority. We deliberately did this at the beginning, when we agreed to retain 18 battleships to England's 22 capital ships.

The treaty was not formulated to include in the ratio all types of ships, but it did contemplate that each power, in order to maintain that ratio, would keep these ships in fighting trim and modernize them in accordance with the treaty. We fail to do this when we permit our capital ships to fall below the highest standard set by any other power in gun elevation, torpedo and air attack protection, and conditioning of boilers and machinery. By such failure we practically denounce the treaty and repeal a policy for the Navy which was ours by agreement.

The officers of the fleet, with characteristic perseverance and devotion to duty, have up to date kept the Navy well to windward in target practice, steaming competitions, and cruising maneuvers, and in efficiency, discipline, and organization. Ship for ship, in these respects, we are second to none. But in comparison with the British Fleet, excepting our five newest battleships, we are deficient in speed, protection, and gun range; added to this now is the increased deterioration of boilers and engines, the condition of which is a matter of grave concern. The reduction of \$770,000 in the appropriation for the Bureau of Engineering is a blow in the solar plexus, which puts the bureau in the impossible position of having to refuse urgent repairs to machinery, and of sacrificing replacements of obsolete radio, fire control, and submarine machinery.

### DESTROYER TYPES (UNLIMITED)

	United States			British Empire	Japan
No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
281	334,684	201	240,575	72	77,025

Tonnage ratio: United States, 6.88; British Empire, 5.00; Japan, 2.26.

As to destroyers and destroyer leaders, the British have 62 in full commission, 37 with 50 percent complement, 9 with about two-fifths complement—a total of 108 in some form of commission. The United States has 112 destroyers in full commission—that is, with about 93 percent complement. All other destroyers of the United States are entirely out of commission, while the British have, in addition to the 108 above, 89 with one-tenth complement on board in reserve. Our destroyers have less gun power but more torpedo tubes than either the British or Japanese. Great Britain has 18 destroyer flotilla leaders. We have none.

As to the matter of cruisers, our condition is deplorable. These are the figures:

### CRUISERS (UNLIMITED)

	United States			British Empire	Japan	
Built	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Building	10	7,500	38	179,190	16	82,210
	2	20,000	13	125,100	9	73,095

Tonnage ratio: 1.56 5.00 2.57

We have only 50 merchant liners which we could adequately arm and equip as fighting cruisers. The British Empire has 194. This is worth thinking about, especially when we remember that even this half hundred will decrease and fade away unless some action is taken to preserve our merchant fleet.

### SUBMARINES (UNLIMITED)

	United States			British Empire	Japan	
BUILT, BUILDING, AUTHORIZED AND APPROPRIATED FOR	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Fleet submarines (over 1,000 tons; 20 knots plus)	9	15,556	11	20,900	20	20,080
Tonnage ratio		3.72		5.00		6.96
First-line submarines (700 tons plus)	50	43,822	28	25,340	45	36,497
Tonnage ratio		8.64		5.00		7.20

The question of submarines is an involved one. We have large numbers, but they do not compare with the 20 modern long-radius, high-speed submarines that Japan has built or building. In March, 1924, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet reported: "All submarines are so deficient in speed as to be of small use for fleet work, except by accident of position."

In aircraft carriers, we find that the British have a decided superiority in numbers of ships and numbers of planes which may be carried by carriers. The figures are as follows:

### AIRCRAFT CARRIERS (LIMITED)

	United States			British Empire	Japan	
No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
Built and building	3	78,700	6	104,490	3	63,300
Plane capacity		174		306		170
Tonnage ratio		2.91		3.00		2.35

In aircraft carriers we are allowed to build, by the terms of the treaty, up to 135,000 tons.

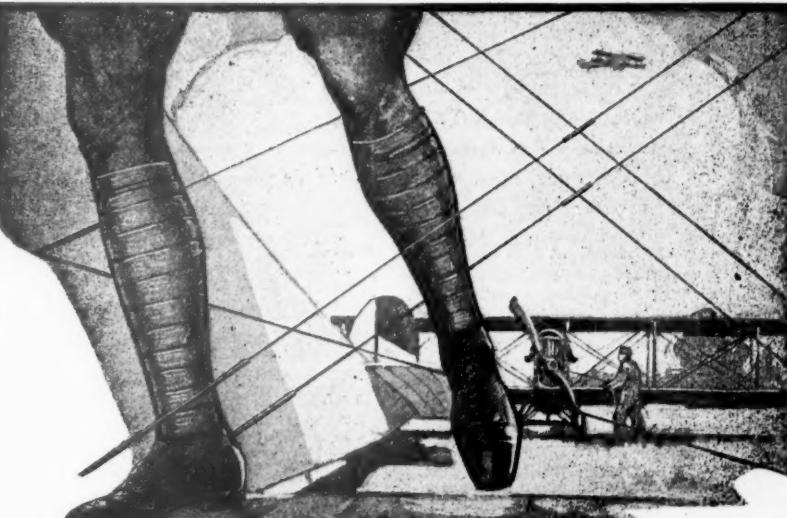
The above figures refer to the strictly combatant types of a navy that cannot be improvised in time of war. Aircraft is rather difficult of comparison, and has therefore been omitted. But in regard to aircraft, this paper would not be complete without referring at least, to the abandonment of the lighter-than-air station at Lakehurst. The reduction of the approved Budget estimate of \$775,000 for maintaining this station to \$128,000, means the end of all activities at Lakehurst. It means that heretofore where we led we must now and hereafter follow. It means that the Navy, charged by law with the development of rigid airships, must close down everything at Lakehurst, including its helium repurification plant, and disband its trained men. It means the loss of millions of dollars which have been devoted to this branch of the national defense.

Is the Navy maintained at a 5-5-3 standard? In writing down NO in capital letters, may we not justly add Q. E. D.?

**M AJ. E. H. BRAINARD'S MANY-SIDED SERVICE.**—Maj. Edwin H. Brainard, U.S.M.C., who left Washington on Mar. 8, via plane for Port au Prince, Haiti, approximately 1,500 miles, and plans after inspecting Marine aviation there, and the operations with the fleet before returning by air, is a fair example of the exception proving the rule. Flying is characterized as a young man's game, but Major Brainard, first a sailor, then a Marine, next an artilleryman, and now an aviator, did not go in for flying until he had passed his fortieth birthday.

When a youngster Major Brainard ran away from his home at Bridgeport, Conn., and went to sea. After working up to a master's license he quit the sea, and in 1909 went into the Marine Corps. During the World War he served in command of a battalion of horse-drawn artillery, U.S. Army, and not until after the war did he go into aviation. Now in charge of Marine Corps aviation, he has made an enviable reputation as a flyer as well as an executive.

The flight now under way is the longest yet attempted by amphibian planes. Major Brainard, accompanied by Sergeant Belcher, is piloting one plane, and on Mar. 10 reported his safe arrival at Havana. The other plane, piloted by Lt. Walter C. Farrell, accompanied by Sergeant Dalstrom, was forced out of the running at St. Augustine, Fla., by engine trouble, and was compelled to wait there for replacements. One of the purposes of the flight is to test out the possibilities of this type plane for joint over land and sea operations, and Lieutenant Farrell's plane is to remain in Haiti.



## For the AIR SERVICE

WHAT a fellow really needs for a "slip" is a light, iron-strong pair of Fox's Improved Spiral Puttees. Your leg muscles have full play. Fox's are absolutely comfortable and do not bind, no matter how cramped your position may be. The new Fox's Spiral Puttees lie flat against the leg and have the spruce military look you want.

You can get them at the nearest military store or send the money to

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Regulation Heavy Weight	-	-	-	55.00
Extra Fine Light Weight	-	-	-	6.00
Extra Fine Light Weight, Tan	-	-	-	6.50

CAUTION—See that the name "Fox" is on the metal discs (right and left) attached to every genuine pair of Fox's New Non-Fray Spiral Puttees

"P. I. P." Fox's Improved Puttees

"Non-Fray  
Spiral Puttees"



Made in various

weights and shades.

## WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

(Continued from page 663)

Two months sick leave to Maj. R. G. Whitten, 18th Inf., Mar. 11. (Mar. 9.)

Leave granted 1st Lt. H. L. Porter, C.E., extended one month. (Mar. 9.)

Two months, 15 days, to Wrnt. Offr. A. C. Gouy, Ft. Humphreys, Va., Mar. 11. (Mar. 9.)

One month, 15 days, to 2d Lt. G. E. Textor, C.E., Mar. 15. (Mar. 9.)

Two months to Lt. Col. J. P. Robinson, F.A., on arrival in New York. (Mar. 9.)

## PROMOTIONS

The promotion of the following officers is announced: (Mar. 5.)

Adjutant General's Department—Lt. Col. R. K. Cravens, to colonel, Feb. 2.

Quartermaster Corps—1st Lt. C. J. Wynne, to captain, Feb. 2.

Finance Department—Capt. E. C. Morton, to major, Jan. 26; Capt. H. G. Salmon, to major, Jan. 28; Capt. A. H. Willis, to major, Feb. 2.

Cavalry—2d Lt. M. H. Marcus, to first lieutenant, Jan. 22; 2d Lt. J. B. Cooley, to first lieutenant, Jan. 27.

Field Artillery—1st Lt. M. C. Shea, to captain, Jan. 28; 2d Lt. K. W. Hisgen, to first lieutenant, Jan. 25; 2d Lt. J. P. Wardlaw, to first lieutenant, Jan. 25; 2d Lt. F. W. Cray, to first lieutenant, Jan. 27; 2d Lt. S. F. Little, to first lieutenant, Jan. 28.

Coast Artillery Corps—Lt. Col. R. F. Woods, to colonel, Jan. 26; 1st Lt. L. H. Thompson, to captain, Jan. 25; 2d Lt. M. G. Cary, to first lieutenant, Feb. 1; 2d Lt. H. J. Conway, to first lieutenant, Feb. 2.

Infantry—Maj. F. B. Kobes, to lieutenant colonel, Jan. 26; Maj. H. O. Olson, to lieutenant colonel, Jan. 28; Maj. A. Brandt, to lieutenant colonel, Feb. 2; 1st Lt. J. D. Bender, to captain, Jan. 22; 1st Lt. E. Bates, to captain, Jan. 26; 1st Lt. P. D. Carter, to captain, Feb. 1; 2d Lt. J. H. Marsh, to first lieutenant, Jan. 26; 2d Lt. G. MacA. Nelson, to first lieutenant, Feb. 2.

Air Service—1st Lt. C. V. Finter, to captain, Jan. 27.

Philippine Scouts—2d Lt. M. S. Sulit, to first lieutenant, Jan. 19.

## TRANSFERS

2d Lt. W. B. Griffith, Jr., A.S., to Infantry, Mar. 2, assigned to 2d Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Mar. 9.)

## RESIGNATIONS

The resignation of Capt. G. J. Giger, Q.M.C., accepted. (Mar. 8.)

## FIELD CLERKS

Field Clk. J. W. Waller, Q.M.C., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail June 12 to Philippines for duty in office of Q.M. (Mar. 9.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Sgt. L. C. Weinsbach, Q.M.C., at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. (Mar. 4.)

Mtr. Sgt. W. Washington, 24th Inf., at Ft. Benning, Ga. (Mar. 5.)

Tech. Sgt. J. B. Pierce, D.E.M.L., at U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y. (Mar. 5.)

1st Sgt. A. T. Howland, 7th C.A., at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. (Mar. 8.)

Mtr. Sgt. F. Shore, 5th C.A., at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. (Mar. 8.)

Sgt. M. Cousins, D.E.M.L., at U.S.M.A., West Point, N. Y. (Mar. 8.)

Staff Sgt. F. Runkavitz, Q.M.C., at Ft. Hancock, N. J. (Mar. 8.)

Mtr. Sgt. T. C. Devlin, Q.M.C., at Langley Field, Va. (Mar. 9.)

Staff Sgt. J. Urban, 62d C.A., at Ft. Totten, N. Y. (Mar. 6.)

1st Sgt. J. Fitzsimmons, 12th Inf., at Ft. Washington, Md. (Mar. 6.)

Staff Sgt. M. T. Hayes, Signal Service Co. 8, at Ft. Jay, N. Y. (Mar. 9.)

## WARRANT OFFICERS

Wrnt. Offr. T. G. Finan, assigned to duty with Signal Corps activities, Hdqrs., 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill. (Mar. 5.)

## ORGANIZED RESERVES

Col. E. E. Arison, O.D., to active duty Mar. 7 at Washington, D. C., for training with the Chief of Ordnance. (Mar. 4.)

Maj. G. A. Roush, Specialist Res., to active duty Mar. 28 at Washington, D. C., for training in connection with procurement activities. (Mar. 4.)

Maj. H. H. Frost, S.C., to active duty Mar. 28 at Washington, D. C., for training with Assistant Secretary of War in connection with procurement activities. (Mar. 4.)

Capt. W. B. Adams, Q.M.C., to active duty Mar. 14 at Chicago Q.M. Intermediate Depot, Ill., for training. (Mar. 4.)

Col. E. H. Abadie, Q.M.C., to active duty Mar. 4, detailed additional member W.D.G.S., Washington, D. C. (Mar. 4.)

1st Lt. J. W. Fraser, O.D., to active duty Mar. 14 at Chicago District Ordnance Office, Ill., for training. (Mar. 4.)

Capt. D. S. Edwards, Q.M.C., to active duty Mar. 8 at Dayton, Ohio, for training with Constructing Q.M. (Mar. 4.)

2d Lt. T. B. Powell, Q.M.C., to active duty Mar. 14 at New Cumberland, Pa., for duty at New Cumberland General Reserve Depot for training. (Mar. 5.)

## ORDERED TO ARMY WAR COLLEGE

## Infantry

The following officers are designated as students at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 20: (Mar. 9.)

Col. L. J. Van Schaick; Lt. Cols. S. L. Pike, J. R. Brewer, C. A. Hunt.

Majs. D. H. Hay, J. M. Cummings, Elvid Hunt, H. S. Grier, J. J. Burleigh, G. R. Catts, J. D. Burnett, C. H. Wright, J. H. Hester, M. O. French, E. P. Denson, M. C. Mitchell, O. H. Saunders, F. B. Mallon, L. B. Clapham, D. B. Falk, Jr., R. A. Segarra.

## Cavalry

Lt. Cols. D. McCaskey, L. Brown, Jr., J. G. Pillow, L. W. Prunty, E. A. Buchanan, J. K. Herr.

Majs. S. Koch, F. Gilbreath, A. B. Conard.

## Field Artillery

Lt. Col. B. F. Miller; Majs. D. C. Cubbison, R. McT. Pennell, E. L. Gruber, J. R. Davis, R. E. De R. Hoyle, C. P. George, R. G. Kirkwood, R. E. Lee.

## Coast Artillery

Col. Edward Carpenter; Lt. Col. J. B. Murphy, Majs. M. A. Cross, E. W. Wildrick, H. K. Loughry, W. W. Hicks, E. Reybold, R. E. Haines, J. L. Sinclair.

## Corps of Engineers

Majs. J. A. O'Connor, G. Van B. Wilkes, P. C. Bullard, F. S. Skinner.

## Air Service

Lt. Col. I. F. Fravel; Majs. J. B. Brooks, E. L. Naiden.

## Signal Corps

Col. A. S. Cowan.

## Quartermaster Corps

Majs. D. C. Cordiner, L. M. Logan.

## Adjutant General's Department

Col. M. A. Elliott, Jr.

## Judge Advocate General's Department

Maj. L. H. Hedrick.

## Finance Department

Maj. H. E. Pace.

## Ordnance Department

Cols. T. L. Ames, E. P. O'Hern.

## Chemical Warfare Service

Maj. R. C. Ditto.

## Medical Corps

Majs. M. C. Stayer, N. L. McDiarmid.

## S.O. 58, W.D., March 11, 1926

Quartermaster Corps—1st Lt. L. E. Bowman, Mar. 31, to duty as assistant Q.M., Ft. Benning, Ga. 1st Lt. B. F. Vandervoort, in addition to present duties, to duty as constructing Q.M., New York City, harbor defenses of New York, aerial harbor defense station, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.; Raritan Arsenal, N. J.; Mitchel Field, N. Y.; and Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., vice 1st Lt. H. B. Nurse, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty as Q.M.

Maj. E. J. Atkisson, C.W.S., to home and await retirement.

Ordnance Department—1st Lt. J. W. Orcutt, to Erie Ordnance Reserve Depot, LaCarne, Ohio, Mar. 24, for duty. 1st Lt. S. S. Burgey, to New York and sail Apr. 20 to Galveston, Tex., thence to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty, thence to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty and station.

Medical Corps—Maj. E. J. Abbott, to sail from New York June 29 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty. Maj. H. K. Hufford, to New York and sail July 28 to China for duty with U.S. Army Forces in China. Capt. H. C. Johannes, to New York and sail July 28 to Philippines for duty.

Lt. Col. J. Prentice, C.A.C., to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Infantry—1st Lt. A. K. Robinson, detailed Infantry instructor, Hawaiian National Guard, Honolulu, H. T., and to San Francisco, and sail June 10 for Hawaii for duty. 1st Lt. Z. I. Adair, to duty with Org. Res., 6th Corps Area, 85th Div., Lansing, Mich. Maj. C. H. Corlett, detailed with Org. Res., 8th Corps Area, 103d Division, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

1st Lt. C. A. Horn, A.S., to duty in office Chief of Air Service, Washington, D. C.

Resignation of 2d Lt. B. F. Caffey, Inf., accepted.

Leave for one month to Capt. L. B. Wyant, Cav., June 10.

Wrnt. Offrs. C. Grosse assigned to duty headquarters 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y., on completing foreign service in Philippines; F. Needham to New York and sail July 28 for Philippines for duty at headquarters, Philippine Dept., Manila, P. I.

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and vacancies on the Promotion List (cumulative) since Mar. 5, 1926:

Last promotion to grade of colonel—Richard K. Cravens, A.G.D., No. 7 on page 147 (November Army List and Directory).

Last nomination to grade of colonel—Geo. O. Hubbard, C.A.C.

Vacancies—None.

Senior lieutenant colonel—Harrison S. Kerick, C.A.C.

Last promotion to grade of lieutenant colonel—Charles A. Thuis, Inf., No. 590 on page 149.

Last nomination to grade of lieutenant colonel—Franklin T. Burt, Inf.

Vacancies—None.

Senior major—Townsend Whalen, Ord. Dept.

Last promotion to grade of major—Edward T. Comegys, Fin. Dept., No. 2319 on page 155.

Last nomination to grade of major—Horace G. Rice, Fin. Dept.

Vacancies—1. Officer entitled: Charles R. Insley, Fin. Dept.

Senior captain if vacancy were filled—Montgomery T. Legg, Fin. Dept.

Last promotion to grade of captain—Anderson H. Norton, Cav., No. 5505 on page 166.

Last nomination to grade of captain—John C. Sandlin, Inf.

Vacancies—2. Officers entitled: Clarence E. Brand, C.A.C.; Leslie E. Bowmen, Q.M.C.

Senior first lieutenant if vacancies were filled—Alonzo P. Fox, Inf.

Last promotion to grade of first lieutenant—James R. Goodall, C.A.C., No. 8478 on page 177.

Last nomination to grade of first lieutenant—Harold A. Doherty, F.A.

Vacancies—5. Officers entitled: James T. Disimone, Inf.; Lewis E. Snell, F.A.; Charles D. McAlister, F.A.; Vicent J. Tanziola, Inf.; Edward A. Banning, Inf.

Senior second lieutenant if vacancies were filled—Frederick deL. Comfort, Cav.

Vacancies in grade of second lieutenant—212.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS

The nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army received by the Senate Feb. 27, 1926, which were published in the Army and Navy Journal of Mar. 6, 1926, were all confirmed by the Senate on Mar. 6, 1926.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS

Nominations Received by the Senate Mar. 6, 1926

Appointments by Transfer in the Regular Army

Signal Corps—1st Lt. F. T. Gillespie, Inf. (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Coast Artillery Corps—1st Lt. W. H. Steward, Inf., with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

Infantry—2d Lt. R. G. Herbine, A.S., with rank from June 12, 1924.

Promotions in the Regular Army

To be colonel—Lt. Col. G. O. Hubbard, C.A.C., from Mar. 3, 1926.

To be lieutenant colonel—Maj. F. T. Burt, Inf., from Mar. 3, 1926.

To be majors—Capt. H. W. Smith, Q.M.C., from Mar. 1, 1926; Capt. H. G. Rice, F.D., from Mar. 3, 1926.

First lieutenants to be captains—H. C. Harrison, Jr., F.A., from Feb. 26, 1926; H. N. Lockwood, Jr., F.A., from Mar. 1, 1926; J. M. Ferguson, Inf., from Mar. 1, 1926; J. S. Johnson, Jr., Inf., from Mar. 3, 1926.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants—J. K. Sells, Cav., from Feb. 18, 1926; D. Cameron, Cav., from Feb. 21, 1926; A. J. Grimes, Inf., from Feb. 24, 1926; W. D. Webb, Jr., F.A., from Feb. 26, 1926; E. S. Moon, A.S., from Feb. 27, 1926; H. C. Dayton, F.A., from Mar. 1, 1926; E. C. Engelhardt, F.A., from Mar. 1, 1926; C. A. Carsten, Inf., from Mar. 2, 1926; J. M. Williams, Cav., from Mar. 2, 1926; H. A. Doherty, F.A., from Mar. 3, 1926.

Promotion in the Philippine Scouts

To be first lieutenant—2d Lt. E. S. Yang, P.S., from Feb. 24, 1926.

W. W. Edel (Ch.C.), to Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md.; Lt. E. L. Kempton (C.C.), relieved all active duty; to home; Lt. Comdr. V. J. McManus, to continue duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Bosn., Lt. P. Guy, to Navy Yard, Charlestown, S. C.; Bosn. H. E. Russell, to U.S.S. Grebe; Ens. C. F. Just, to Rec. Ship, New York.

Lt. Comdr. W. G. Hatch, to U.S.S. Seattle; Lt. W. G. Smith, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Lt. (j.g.) A. S. Keeth, to treatment, Nav. Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; Ch. Mach. O. T. Miller, ret., relieved all active duty; to home; Ch. Rad. Elect. W. S. MacKay, to Asiatic Station; Ch. Pay Clk. R. L. Flowers, to U.S.S. Mercy; Pay Clk. S. R. Michael, to U.S.S. Kamehameha.

## NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

March 13, 1926

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

## Line

R. Adm. L. McNamee

Capt. W. J. Giles

Comdr. H. B. McCleary

Lt. Comdr. O. Nimitz

Lt. G. E. Ernest

Lt. A. deG. Vogler

Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Candler

## Chaplains' Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff

Capt. J. W. Woodruff

Comdr. T. R. Kirkpatrick

Lt. Comdr. J. B. Earnest

## Construction Corps

R. Adm. M. D. McCormick

Capt. G. F. Freeman

Comdr. Abraham H. Allen

Lt. Cdr. E. J. Lanois

Lt. Robert E. Duncan

## Dental Corps

Lt. Cdr. H. R. McCleary

Lt. Raymond D. Reid

## Supply Corps

R. Adm. T. H. Hicks

Capt. C. J. Clebourn

Comdr.

March 13, 1926

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## GENERAL HERO BECOMES CHIEF OF COAST ART., MAR 19

Maj. Gen. Andrew Hero, Jr., U.S.A., who will become Chief of Coast Artillery on Mar. 19, to succeed Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe, will visit Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding general of the 2d Corps Area, early next week to confer on matters pertaining to the summer training schedules of the 2d Corps Area.

## INJURIES IN NEPTUNE PARTIES

Lt. Willard S. Sargent, Medical Corps, U.S.N., has been making a study of ear affections resulting from the time-honored practice of holding a "Neptune's Party" on board warships. "In these parties, as is well known, those on board who have never crossed the Equator before are introduced to Father Neptune and his associates in a large tank rigged up for the occasion, and are shaved and ducked, frequently in a very rough manner," he states. "After submerging some come up gagging, coughing, and very frequently vomiting," says Lieutenant Sargent.

He also goes on to say that judging from the number of ear affections seen and treated which resulted from the program aboard one ship, much pathology and suffering would be eliminated if the "water part" of the program were done away with. He states that about 30 cases of ear diseases could be traced to the entertainment of "Father Neptune" on one ship. There were cases of otitis externa, diffusa and circumscripta, myringitis, aggravation of the condition of cerumen inspissatum, rupture of membrana tympani, otitis media catarrhalis acuta, and mastoiditis acuta. It has been learned that other ships also had a number of such cases.

Lieutenant Sargent goes on to say in part: "The victim was slid down a board so that he lit in the tank both backward and head first. Those in the tank kept him well submerged and, as he came up gagging, coughing, strangling or vomiting, he was ducked under, over and over again. This is mentioned to show how the nasal and pharyngeal secretions are undoubtedly washed into the Eustachian tube. How much part the hits on the head played in injuring the membrana tympani can not be said. As the man left the tank a very forceful stream of water from a large hose was turned on him, being directed toward his head as a rule. This could readily cause external ear affections and injuries to the drum, and undoubtedly did so. The cases were seen anywhere from one day to a week after the party. There was probably a considerable number of light cases who did not report to the sick bay. During the six months prior to this occasion there were not so many cases as developed during the week following it. Whether or not these men already had some nose and throat trouble, the water episode furnished the immediate and exciting cause of infection. One thousand three hundred men were put through the tanks and although the water was changed, pollution was evidently considerable."

## BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Mr. Frank M. Robbins, Vice President of the Ross-Meehan Foundries, Chattanooga, Tenn., visited the bureau in connection with the tests being made on "Meehanite." He stated that the use of Meehanite in the industry was increasing enormously. He also said his company was prepared to license the Navy Department to use their method in the production of high tensile cast iron castings at a nominal figure as soon as tests at the New York Navy Yard indicated that our foundries would be able to produce them. In this connection, it was indicated that the high tensile cast iron (pearlitic iron) produced under the Ross-Meehan patents does not follow the production methods now being followed in European countries; the high tensile iron, around 55,000 to 60,000 tensile with about 2 percent elongation, is produced under the Meehan process by chemical treatment in the ladle, where as the pearlitic irons of Europe are obtained by chemical control of the pig used and heat treatment in heated molds.

The Meehan process seems far more simple, less expensive and apparently gives equally good results. Mr. Robbins also stated that this Company had recently completed the installation of a complete electrical steel foundry, including electric furnaces, electric mold drying and core baking, and electric annealing. He stated that they would soon be in readiness to take any orders for steel castings and in fact were now operating up to about 40 percent capacity. He further stated that they had based their production largely on the Navy Department's steel casting specifications and were particularly anxious that no change in these specifications be made.

## Morrow Explains Air Recommendations

HON. DWIGHT W. MORROW and Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., retired, chairman and member, respectively, of the President's Aircraft Board, appeared on Mar. 9 before the House Military Affairs Committee. Because of the intense interest evoked by the testimony of the two witnesses, the committee kept them on the stand the entire day.

Mr. Morrow's testimony was summed up in the following statement read by him at the opening of the session:

In your telegram asking me to appear before the committee, you asked me to make a statement of my views "as to matters considered and reported upon by the President's Aircraft Board."

The Board was appointed by the President on Sept. 12, 1925. It held its first meeting Sept. 17. Thereafter it held public hearings for four weeks, hearing in all 99 witnesses, of whom more than half were actual flying men. After the public hearings were concluded, the members of the Board, either in full session or in subcommittees, held for almost six weeks continuous sessions and submitted a unanimous report to the President on November 30. As the full report is upon your record, it would, of course, be taking your time unnecessarily to summarize it.

There was great conflict in the testimony before us, as there has been in the testimony before you. We should not be surprised at this conflict. The airmen have been zealous in asserting the importance of this new arm. It is desirable that they should be zealous. The General Staff of the Army and the similar organizing body of the Navy, on the other hand, have been confronted with the difficult task of balancing the needs of the new arm with the old arms of the Services. It is part of their duty to work out a balanced Army and Navy. Each side in a measure has seemed unreasonable to the other side. The conflict, which is essentially one between the old and the new, has, of course, been emphasized by the very sharp adjustments required in a period immediately following a great war.

We reached the conclusion, although some of us had held and expressed contrary views before the careful study that we made, that it would be inadvisable to attempt to create a single air department to control both military and civilian air services. I personally look forward to a great development of our civilian air activities, especially where relatively light weights are to be carried and where relatively high speed is desired. The mails are a good illustration of such a service. I should expect in the next decade that the mails would be carried from our southern borders to the Caribbean countries and to the countries of Central and South America. It seems obvious that this service should be distinctly a civil service, that to have it coupled with a military activity might well breed distrust in those regions to which we shall seek extension of commercial aviation.

We believe that the Government can assist greatly in civilian aviation, that this is desirable in itself, and that it will bring a substantial incidental advantage to a proper military air defense. It will create a reservoir of highly skilled pilots and ground personnel, and it will make it easier to expand our defensive air power if an emergency should arise.

We concluded that the United States, under the favorable geographical conditions in which it is located, is not in danger of air attack from any potential enemy of menacing strength. We concluded also that at the present time a separate department of air, equal in responsibility to the present departments of War and Navy, was not necessary. Nor did we think that the advantages of a Department of National Defense, comprising the Army and the Navy, or the Army and the Navy and a separate air department, would be so great as the disadvantages which would result from such a new department.

We did feel, however, that while no radical changes in the organization of the present services seemed necessary, it was desirable that Congress and the administrative officials of the War and Navy Departments could make certain changes which would improve the Air Services not only with reference to the Army and Navy but also with reference to industry as the source of supply for aeronautic materiel. Some of the remedies we suggested are minor; some of them are important. They are all based upon the fundamental principle that the developments in the air have been rapidly changing. I think the most important change recommended is the creation of an additional Assistant Secretary of War, an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and an additional Secretary of Commerce to devote themselves, under the direction of their respective heads, primarily to aviation and jointly to coordinate, so far as may be practicable, the activities of their three departments with respect to aviation.

In making this recommendation the Board recognized the necessity of coordinated study of the aviation problem. A great deal of attention has been directed to the question not only in this country but in other first-class countries. This study should be continuous. There is demand from some officers of high command and from some airmen that the question be settled. It seems to me this demand is based upon a misconception of the problem. This kind of problem can only be settled by what Secretary Root called "the true Anglo-Saxon method of improvement by experiment." But while the problem can not be settled, it can be put in the way of solution by patience, tolerance, and added knowledge. The creation of the three additional Secretaries is designed to help to this end.

In suggesting the Assistant Secretaries in these three particular departments we had in mind, of course, that the principal aviation activities and the principal purchases of aviation materiel at the present time are under the control of the Army and the Navy. Coordination of purchases by these two departments rather than complete unification of purchases seemed to us desirable in the present stage of the art. With reference to the Department of Commerce, while it does not control aviation personnel or use aviation materiel, it has a most important function in developing airways, in maintaining lights for night flying, and in gradually developing those regulations which will make commercial flying safer to the end that it may come more and more into popular use. The success of the plan of the three additional Secretaries will depend, of course, upon the type of men chosen, upon their interest in the subject, and upon the sympathy with which they are received and used by the departments to which they are attached.

Another thing that seemed to us very important is the establishment of the principle that, so far as practicable, actual flying operations should be controlled by actual flying men. The carrying out of this principle involves temporary promotion in order to provide rank commensurate with command during the present shortage of field officers. This same principle further extended makes it desirable that airmen should be represented more largely upon the General Staff of the Army and in the high command of the Navy.

With reference to industry, we made a careful study of the capacity of the country. The size of the air force having been determined solely on a basis of a policy of national defense, the distribution of the orders for materiel to the industry will yield the best result both for the services and for the manufacturers if there is continuity of policy and a clear aim. It seems possible at this stage of the development of the air to select a given type of machine as a standard for, say, three years, and refrain from making changes in the standard type during that period. The industry would then be assured of a continuous series of orders for a standard design, and an excessive multiplication of types would be avoided. Meanwhile, of course, experimentation must go on, and as a result of this experimentation the next standard type will be developed and adopted.

Mr. Morrow explained to the committee, in connection with the proposed five-year program, that it seemed quite clear that, just as in the automobile business 10 years ago, as soon as a new machine is finished and delivered it became practically obsolete; that it was impossible within the limits of the budget to keep constantly changing, and his Board suggested that in making a program for a standard type a stage had been reached where it was necessary in the training of the Air Force and in dealing with the industry to get a type for a pursuit plane or an observation plane, etc., "and to say this is now as good as we can do; we are going to get these in sufficient quantity during the next three years or for a longer period, if desirable; we are going to study carefully

(Continued on page 687)

## SPECIAL NOTICES

WANTED—Retired army or navy officer, over 45 years of age, to supervise town and country watchmen force. State experience, religion, and marital state. Address F. S. S., Room 1218, 61 Broadway, New York City.

INFORMATION WANTED by the Executor under the Will of Col. Thomas C. Miles, who died in 1904, of the following legatees, whose last known addresses were as follows:

Mrs. Rebecca Jacobs, 61 Morningside, New York.  
Mrs. H. H. Pifford, wife of Dr. Pifford, New York.

Mrs. Sarah (or Susan) Starr, 106 W. 83d St., New York.  
Miss R. Lawrence, 106 W. 83d St., New York.

Edgar S. Blackwell, New York.

Nona Miles Holt, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

The Army and Navy Club of New York.

George Washington Post, 103, G. A. R., Dept. of New York.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Army and Navy Club, New York.

George W. Simpson, Paymaster U. S. Navy, Army and Navy Club, New York.

E. E. Harrison, Assignee of Capt. Wm. H. Galbraith, U. S. A., retired, New York.

B. Margolies, 73d Broadway, New York.

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## NAVY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt. Frank M. Moxon on duty at San Diego, Calif., has tendered his resignation.

In addition to those already reported, the following lieutenants in the Medical Corps have been found qualified for promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander, Medical Corps, U.S.N.: F. E. Lacy, J. H. Robbins, C. W. Colonna, R. B. Team and H. S. Harding.

Lt. Comdr. F. F. Lane has been recommended for transfer to the Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa., upon completion of temporary duty of his course of instruction at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York.

Lt. Comdr. Alma C. Smith, attached to the U.S.S. Langley, has been ordered to report to the commander in chief, Battle Fleet, about May 1, 1926, for duty with the Alaskan Aerial Survey Expedition.

Lt. Comdr. M. J. Aston, on duty at League Island, Pa., has been ordered to a course of instruction at the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute, Baltimore, Md., beginning Apr. 1.

Orders in the case of Comdr. Paul R. Stalnaker have been so far modified that he will report for duty at the Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa., instead of Great Lakes, Ill.

## General Harbord Explains History and High Character of General Staff

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., Ret., one of the best known military authorities of the day, testified on Mar. 10 before the House Military Committee and told why and when the General Staff of the Army was founded, analyzed its duties, and praised the character of its personnel. The remarkable account comes as a valiant answer to those critics of the General Staff who do not realize its necessity and would limit its authority. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL presents exclusively the text of General Harbord's timely statement:

The first reference we have to the General Staff was made by George Washington when he was made Lieutenant General and Commander of the Army at the time of the anticipated war with France in 1798. On Independence Day, 1798, Washington wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, who was then known as the Secretary of National Defense. Then we had no Navy and the Secretary of National Defense ran the whole thing. The same arguments we have these days for the creation of a separate department of national defense were advanced in those days, to have control of both the land and sea forces under one head.

On the Fourth of July Washington wrote to the Secretary of War and told him what he thought ought to be the qualifications of the General Staff officers. He felt so strongly about it that he wrote again the next day, and he continued to urge the creation of such officers.

Washington died the next year, and the Army was disbanded without any war with France and matters went on without material changes in the course of the next century. There was a good deal of bickering and quarreling as to what should be the controlling body in the Army.

Congress very properly has never trusted the fiscal administration of the Army, that is, of the War Department, to an officer of the Army, except in the very rare instance where we had an officer of the Army acting as Secretary of War.

There grew, from 1828 on down to the time when the General Staff was created, a system of a commanding general of the Army. The appointment of a commanding general of the Army was never recognized by Congress nor created by law. It was alluded to in certain appropriation bills where small appropriations were made for office furniture for the commanding general's office, or something of that sort; but except for implication like that and the creation of the position of General of the Armies for certain great soldiers, there never was any recognition by Congress of that position. There is no authority under the Constitution by which the President may designate a soldier as commander in chief. The Secretary of War is the spokesman for the President, whom he uses to communicate with the Army and, as I said before, the fiscal control has always remained in the hands of the Secretary of War himself.

### COMMANDING GENERAL HAD LITTLE POWER

In the years when we had a commanding general, from the time General McComb was made commanding general by the President in 1828, clear on down to the time when the General Staff was created, the commanding general never really commanded in anything that touched fiscal matters. He could not order travel without getting the authority of somebody who could authorize the expenditure of money. He was allowed to discipline people and to do such administrative work as could be done without involving expenditures, but he was a bird with only one wing, as you can easily see, because the power that controls the purse really controls the institution.

That situation was the occasion for a tremendous amount of friction and bickering all through those years.

In the meantime, throughout the century, there were certain independent bureaus that grew up around the War Department. There was the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Surgeon General, and the Chief of Ordnance, a number of independent supply and staff bureaus that grew up without any one of them having authority over the other, with no effort on the part of anybody for coordination except as was afforded in an occasionally strong Secretary of War. There was no military superior that controlled all of those bureau chiefs.

When General Grant became President and designated General Sherman to command the Army, General Sherman issued an order assuming command of the Army, and he announced that all of those chiefs of bureaus were on his staff.

But within two or three months General Sherman was directed to revoke the order, being told that he had no authority over those bureau chiefs. This made the old General so mad that he went out to his home in St. Louis and took his headquarters there. He remained there for many years, with the headquarters in St. Louis and the rest of the department in Washington, and there was not very much command really exercised.

That was the situation until the time when we came down to the Spanish-American War. You had this group of independent bureau chiefs around the Secretary of War, not one of them pretending to be an authority particularly on the use of troops, because they were staff men. There was nobody around the department who made any distinction between routine business and policy. There was no thinking and planning bureau for the War Department as a whole, except the Secretary of War who was charged with the whole fiscal administration. In the period after each war he was so occupied for a number of years in retrenchment and disposal of war stocks and things of that kind that, as a matter of fact, the Army did not get coordinated.

### AN ARMY OF COURTIERS

An army of courtiers grew up around the Secretary of War. The man around the Secretary was the man who, naturally enough, was the man favored. Also, these permanent branch chiefs here in Washington had ready access to the committees of Congress. They had an opportunity to come up and tell their story. Some particularly plausible story would be told to the military committee and then his branch probably would be increased. The branch would then stick out like a sore thumb from the rest of the Army, because it was out of proportion.

Then another year after that you would have another bureau chief come up here and say probably that you have authorized so many doctors that you ought to have so many more quartermasters. And so the Army grew in an irregular manner with the constant aggrandizement of power in the hands of these permanent bureau chiefs.

These people, being permanent bureau chiefs, naturally brought about a condition where there was a little hierarchy around each department in Washington, and they did not care about the soldiers outside. It is the same old story that you have heard many times, that is, that the Army "would be a good place if it were not for the soldiers." Then there was another bureau chief who said that his department was "running along nicely until war came along and spoiled it all."

### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

That was the spirit with which we approached the Spanish-American War. When the war was sprung on us suddenly, things had been centralized in the hands of bureau chiefs, and the Adjutant General was the most powerful of the lot, because the correspondence was all conducted through his office and the orders issued through it. He practically carried the War Department under his arm in 1898, because the officers away from Washington had not been allowed to exercise authority. When you created the volunteer army and put generals in command, you had to keep on running it as it was because these people looked around for somebody to tell them what to do. General Corbin was a very able man, able administrator, and he had some gifts as a politician. He saw some opportunities, as well as duties, and he did not neglect them.

Consequently the war was fought through as well as it could be fought under those circumstances, but it resulted in the typhoid camps of the South, the embalmed beef scandals and other things which practically drove Secretary Alger from office in 1899.

That is what Secretary Root inherited when he came into office as Secretary of War. There were facing him the Filipino Insurrection and the providing of the first steps toward a civil government there: the matter of retrenchment and of economy in his department; the question of the supervision of the education of the Army; and the creation of a number of new regiments, Feb. 2, 1901, bringing in a great influx of more or less young officers, that had to be assimilated. It became apparent to Mr. Root that some coordinating agency was needed, somebody to do some thinking for the Army as a whole, and somebody to advise him who would be

a disinterested military officer, of which there had been none available in time before that.

### FORMATION OF GENERAL STAFF

Secretary Root made a recommendation to Congress that a General Staff should be created. It was about that time that the British had met their reverses in South Africa. The British were studying the proposition of a general staff. Other nations of Europe had general staffs, and Secretary Root's recommendation took the direction of a general staff which was later created by Congress.

There were a great many members of Congress in both Houses who were veterans of the Civil War. There were officers who had been on both sides. It is an actual fact that in the Senate committee that recommended the passage of the general staff law, every member before whom Secretary Root appeared had had service on one side or the other in the Civil War. That was the kind of a committee that recommended a general staff.

So they passed the general staff act, and it was started off by the institution of a board, the members of which were to select the first officers to be detailed. A staff of about 40 was selected, and it is a fact that among the first ones to be detailed was Generals Pershing, Goethals, Dickman and March. General Goethals was then a major and Generals Pershing, Dickman and March were captains. That was the character of men who went on the General Staff in those days.

The thing went on, and its programs were not very carefully worked out. It was new to our institutions, and we soon had conflicts between members of the General Staff and the people whom they were representing. It was a common thing for a bureau chief or high officer to say: "I do not want to have a captain on the General Staff turning down my recommendations." But the General Staff continued.

### THE WORLD WAR

That brings us up to the Great War. The General Staff was then divided into two parts: There was the part that functioned down at the War College and there was the part in the War Department. General Pershing was confronted with the necessity of providing a staff to go to France.

(General Harbord then told the problems which confronted General Pershing in France, and how General Pershing created a tentative general staff.)

\* \* \* When we returned to this country, we returned successful. General Pershing had accomplished what our country had sent him to France to do. Every body approved of what had been done, and there was not much to be said of the General Staff, which was later to become the "goat" of the nation for the many things that the country does not understand, as it is today. Where it is not the fault of someone else, it is always blamed on the General Staff. But in those days it stood higher.

When the administration changed on Mar. 4, 1921, it was announced as the program of President Harding and Secretary Weeks to put in General Pershing in order that we might have in our War Department the same kind of a General Staff that had been successful in France.

General Harbord then told the committee how General Pershing went about forming his staff which is on the same basis as the existing General Staff.)

Now, just a word about the character of the General Staff. As you gentlemen who created it know, it is a changing body. It is made up of the fighting men of the Army. It is not recruited from the quartermaster generals men, from the doctors, or from the ordnance men, but the man is selected who does the fighting.

### HIGH CHARACTER OF GENERAL STAFF

There is nobody in the Army that is so carefully guarded in the character and the attainments of its personnel as I consider the General Staff to be. The search is always for the best man, as they know him. He comes in for a period of four years and brings with him the opinion of the men of the Army with whom he has served. He knows what the man outside of the Philippines, or on the hot sands of Arizona, or in the drenching rains of Panama thinks about what the doctrine ought to be. The man goes on the General Staff with those ideas. He gets those ideas modified here. The other man, whom he has relieved goes back to the troops, and tells them "this is what we have been doing on the staff. It does not work so well out here." And it is that way that those things are modified by constant interchange between the men with the Army and the General Staff.

This also makes the General Staff more defenseless and less able to take care of itself than are members of the permanent bureaus. A man comes here and he still belongs to the Air Service, and he expects to go back to them, and his views are apt to be governed a little bit by the fact that he has to report his conduct to his own fellows, and he does not have the opportunity to get acquainted with you gentlemen like the boys who stay here year in and year out. He does not get acquainted with the newspaper men like some of those fellows around here, so he is at a considerable disadvantage. I do not know of any finer body of men and I say this after a good deal of opportunity to observe, and not being of that class for whom I have an exceedingly high admiration, the graduates of West Point—I do not know of any department or corps that is as carefully guarded as the General Staff.

Upon the conclusion of General Harbord's brilliant description of the foundation and development of the General Staff, the chairman and members of the committee expressed their keen appreciation, stating that the light given would greatly illuminate the work it had undertaken.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS

#### March 4

Col. R. S. Hooker, St. Thomas, V. I., to Quantico, Va.; Maj. W. N. Hill, to St. Thomas, V. I.; Maj. J. D. Murray, to Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; 1st Lt. W. J. Mosher, to R.S., N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### March 5

1st Lt. A. Galt, Haiti, to M.B., Quantico, Va. The following were appointed second lieutenants and assigned to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.: J. A. Donohue, G. K. Frisbie, D. M. Hamilton, M. C. Horner, L. Norman, E. H. Phillips, P. A. Putnam, J. M. Ranck, P. M. Rixey, L. D. Sneed.

#### March 8

Maj. C. J. E. Guggenheim, Rtd., to active duty at the Naval Station, St. Thomas, V. I.; Capts. J. J. Haley, and R. W. Williams, Retired.

The following officers have been promoted to the grades indicated: Maj. N. C. Bates, Capt. J. N. Pooham, Capt. E. J. Mund, Capt. L. H. Brown, Capt. R. E. Mills, 1st Lt. B. L. Bell, 1st Lt. V. E. Megee.

#### March 9

Col. H. C. Snyder, Haiti, to Philadelphia, Pa.; 2nd Lt. D. W. Davis, to M.B., Parris Island, S. C.

Upon the reporting of the First Battalion, 50th Regiment, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the 1st Separate Battalion will be transferred to the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. The following officers are attached to the 1st Separate Battalion: Maj. A. Racicot, Capt. W. F. Becker, Capt. J. F. McVeigh, Capt. E. L. Pelletier, 1st Lt. R. C. Battin, 1st Lt. F. C. Biebush, 1st Lt. W. P. Leutze, 2nd Lt. A. T. Hunt, Qm. Clk., J. E. Reamy.

### March 11

Lt. Col. H. D. South, Haiti, to M.B., Quantico, Va.; 1st Lt. C. D. Baylis, to M.B., N.O.B., Hampton Roads; 1st Lt. W. W. Wensinger, Pearl Harbor, T. H., to M.B., Washington, D. C.; 2nd Lt. A. W. Ellis, to San Diego, Calif.; Pay Clk. W. D. Huston, San Diego, Calif.; Pay Clk. H. H. Wood, retired; Capt. G. Bower, Pearl Harbor, to M.B., Washington, D. C.

### MARINE CORPS RESERVE ORDERS

2nd Lt. Leslie R. Smith, M.C.R., on April 1, assigned to active duty for 15 days' training at San Diego, Calif.

### U.S.M.C. PROMOTION STATUS

#### March 10, 1926

**Maj. Gen. Comdt. J. A. Lejeune** Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy  
Commissioned  
Col. Norman G. Burton  
Col. Chas. R. Sanderson  
Col. John C. Beaumont  
Lt. Col. Walter N. Hill  
Maj. Harry K. Pickett  
Capt. Robert E. Mills  
1st Lt. V. E. Megee  
Col. John C. Beaumont  
Lt. Col. Walter N. Hill  
Maj. Henry L. Larsen  
Capt. F. S. Robillard  
1st Lt. H. C. Busby

### NAVY DENTAL CORPS

The following changes in stations and duties of naval dental officers of the Navy have been recommended: Lt. Comdr. Harry D. Johnson, from the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., to the U.S.S. Altair; Lt. George C. Fowler, from the receiving barracks, Hampton Roads, to the naval training station, Hampton Roads.

## MORROW EXPLAINS AIR RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 685)

all the improvements suggested in the operation of a new type and replace this type three years from now with a new plane embodying the improvements. It seemed to us 10 years was too long a period. I think a five-year period is desirable."

Mr. Morrow stated that the suggestion to change the name of "Air Service" to "Air Corps" came from the flying member of the Board. Commander Towers, U.S.N., recommended the idea of Assistant Secretaries. "I think," Mr. Morrow observed, "we took a great many of the suggestions of Commanders Towers."

"My conception of the place of the Assistant Secretaries is: The testimony is quite impressive, especially in connection with the difficulty of military men getting the civilian point of view. The civilians have to do with broad national policy. The more that military men deal with such policy the more apt the thing is to be abused. On the other hand, the military men have to do with strategy and tactics. The more that civilians meddle and mess in these questions, the more confusion they cause. Now, I have been quite impressed in studying this whole question with the fact that both the Army and Navy Departments are short-handed in the type of civilian assistants that most military systems have. There has been a great deal of talk about cliques in the Army and Navy and cliques in the General Staff and to the effect that the General Staff runs the Secretary. The desirability of having all points of view expressed, the difficulty in getting from these various officials the same kind of advice, and the fact that one man says one thing and another another thing—a great deal of that ought to be threshed out by the civilian side of the Army and Navy Departments and brought to you so you would be in continuous contact with them on the question of procurement, there will be an Army official, one of these brigadier generals, who will be charged with the responsibility of letting contracts or dealing with the details of that phase of the subject, but there will be a civilian Assistant Secretary who can determine, with the other civilian Assistant Secretaries, in what cases, if any, coordinated buying is possible or desirable."

I do not think an Army system can be created which will do away with complaint of the various forces of the Army of the General Staff. The General Staff is being criticized for doing the thing it was created to do. The General Staff was created to study the claims of the various arms and reconcile them to the claims of the other arms. But I do think that to add to the civilian strength at the top keeps the point of view at the top from being too exclusively a soldier's point of view.

Congressman James suggested an additional Assistant Secretary could take over besides the air the administration of the National Guard and Reserve officers.

Mr. Morrow said he does not think it possible either by congressional sanction or by order of a commander-in-chief to prevent entirely overlapping between the Army and the Navy. He thought the suggestion made as to the way it would work in practice by General Smith is so obviously common-sense that it must prevail—that you have naval aviation based on the fleet and also some naval aviation based on land. If it will help fight a naval engagement within a certain distance of the land to have some land aviation belonging to the Navy it should have it. As to overlapping of operations, if you have a good Admiral and a good General the way it will work in war time will be that the one who has the primary function to perform will get from the other such cooperation as can be secured, including the services of the Air people.

Mr. Hill, of Maryland: We have considered in the hearings the question of revamping the old Council of National Defense.

Mr. Morrow: I feel that one of the greatest errors into which we all fall in this matter is to say that there is a lack of power when the lack is a lack of understanding. Now I do not think the Council of National Defense failed during the war because of lack of power. I think real cooperation began to arrive when you had the machinery for finding the facts, which very often when you know them create the decision. The short cut seems to be to give a new man power and then if you have an extra man to issue orders and he does not know what to order, he is apt to make confusion worse confounded. It is impossible by legislation or by order to create knowledge and what we really want in connection with this whole enterprise of getting units into the national services is getting the machinery by which a body like this can ascertain from the Army and the Navy the facts which it needs in order to carry on intelligent legislation. I do not see any objection to creating a Council of National Defense. I would rather take the Joint Board of the Army and Navy and by administrative orders or giving them a very small technical staff, try to let them grow into something like the council that you are speaking of, which is the same type of council that they have been trying to unify the English service. The responsibility for the Navy must be upon the Secretary of the Navy under the President, and the responsibility for the War Department must be upon the Secretary of War under the President. I think the chance of greater cooperation lies along that line (Joint Board) rather than putting other men with duties more remote from the Army and Navy into a council and perhaps finding they cannot function.

Mr. Morrow offered 13 various objections to the Council of National Defense idea. He then explained why his Board advocated the assignment of air officers to the General Staff and deprecated a suggestion of Congressman Wurzbach that this be directed by legislation. In answer to Congressman Speaks he reiterated the disadvantages to be found in a Secretary of National Defense. Mr. Morrow declared that reports of lack of cooperation between the Army and the Navy were "greatly exaggerated." Mr. Morrow pointed out that "we have had quite an amazing development of the naval air service through the use of catapults, the advancement of designs at our Army technical schools, and quoted Commander Hunsacker, "who I think was the best qualified man" as quoting that this country ranked first in excellence in design. "There has been a good deal of belittling of the Air Service of this country," continued Mr. Morrow, "by people who I think honestly have taken as true statements that others believed to be true. It is interesting to read what foreigners say we have done in the air. I think the policy we have could be greatly improved. No evidence was submitted before us to indicate great waste. I think aviation is a very important branch of our National Defense, and probably will become more and more important."

Congressman Fisher: Did you find, in the investigation, inefficiency on the part of the machinery of the War Department as it now operates?

Mr. Morrow: I should not use a word as strong as inefficiency. I think the general feeling of our Board was that there was a great deal of misunderstanding between the air men and the high command. That was expressed

pretty freely by the airmen that spoke to our Board, but I would not say there was much charge of inefficiency that was seriously made before our Board.

Mr. Fisher: Did you find in the Service a feeling of unrest and a feeling that injustice had been done to them?

Mr. Morrow: A pretty wide feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest. We are not changing the pay at all but we expressed the feeling that the present rules should be continued. Personally, I was very glad to put myself on record that I did not think the pay question was a question the aviators were greatly concerned about. Personally I think experimentation in a new art like this should be very liberally done. I think the results have been shown in the very fine position that our Service holds in the world. I think it would improve the handling of the whole air problem if the recommendations in our report were made possible by legislation or administrative action.

In answer to Congressman McSwain, Mr. Morrow explained the way time was used in connection with the round-the-world flight. The General Staff gives exactly the days required to arrange for the flight, including the correspondence between 19 different nations which the State Department had to conduct. Mr. Morrow explained that the report of his Board was a compromise, and that it was impossible to say who wrote one section and who wrote another. Mr. McSwain observed that the members of the Joint Army and Navy Board "do not take their duties seriously." Congressman Vinson asked Mr. Morrow to state his opinion as to the minimum air strength for the Army and the Navy.

Mr. Morrow: I should think it would be very difficult to answer that question until your professional military and naval advisers have settled the other question as to how large the other arms of the Army and Navy are to be. The size of the Naval Air Force would very probably be based on the size of the Navy. I think the size of the Air Force would have some relation to the size of the Army, but not be absolutely controlled by it. It would depend upon how much we were in danger from an air attack at the opening of a war, as unquestionably the continental nations are.

Mr. Morrow thought the program submitted by Secretary Davis "very reasonable."

## NEW BUSINESS COUNCIL OF WAR DEPARTMENT

A meeting of representatives of prominent business firms having to do with current supply problems, and comprising the newly organized War Department Business Council, will meet at the War Department on Saturday, Mar. 13.

Those who have arranged to attend the coming meeting of the Business Council are: Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president, Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio; James D. Bonner, manager of sales, United States Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. John J. Carty, vice president, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City; Howard Coonley, president, Walworth Co., Boston, Mass.; Lt. Col. F. S. Dickinson, president, Bechtel, Dickinson & Co., surgical instrument

manufacturers, Rutherford, N. J.; George B. Dryden, president, Dryden Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brig. Gen. Clinton G. Edgar, president, Continental Sugar Co., and director, Wabash Railroad Co., Detroit, Mich.; Col. S. M. Felton, chairman, board of directors, Great Western Railway, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Nash, president, Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis.; Lt. Col. Oscar W. Smith, president, Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Col. William C. Spruance, vice president, Du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del.; Col. William A. Starrett, vice president, Starrett Brothers, contractors, New York City; Gerard Swope, president, General Electric Co., New York City; Ralph Van Vechten, vice president, Continental Commercial Bank, Chicago, Ill., and Brig. Gen. Herbert S. Wolfe, consulting actuary, New York City.



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